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The School Teacher, The Leader

In the early days of American History, when victory seemed about to perch upon the banner of the Colonists and filled England's King with anxiety, a great English poet wrote the King not to fear; that the new, raw, Nation trying to form itself into a United States could never do this. The territory was too vast, too unrelated, too unorganized, ever to cohere without a ruling monarch. He reminded the King that the general framework of the young Government was built upon a theory of popular sovereignty, with individuals as the source of political power; and the poet prophesied that nothing but anarchy and dissolution could follow such a theory "unless a miracle happened."

And then a miracle did happen. Fulton invented the steamboat, and the steamboat made of the lakes and rivers lanes for commerce and inter-communication; Stevenson invented the locomotive, and the engine turned the unrelated stretches of land into highways; Morse invented the telegraph and so harnessed ether into a power for the diffusion of knowledge and personal intercourse. Our own age added the wireless and airships, and the Eastern shores kissed the Western, and the unorganized lands became as one space, and Mr. Coleridge's prophecy was a failure in the presence of Providence.

But these united forces widened the great hermit American Nation into becoming a part of "the Parliament of the World," which Tennyson saw in vision in the early Victorian age. Air dominion shriveled the hitherto impassable ocean barrier into a toy canal. "Kismet!" said said the Turks. "It is fate!"

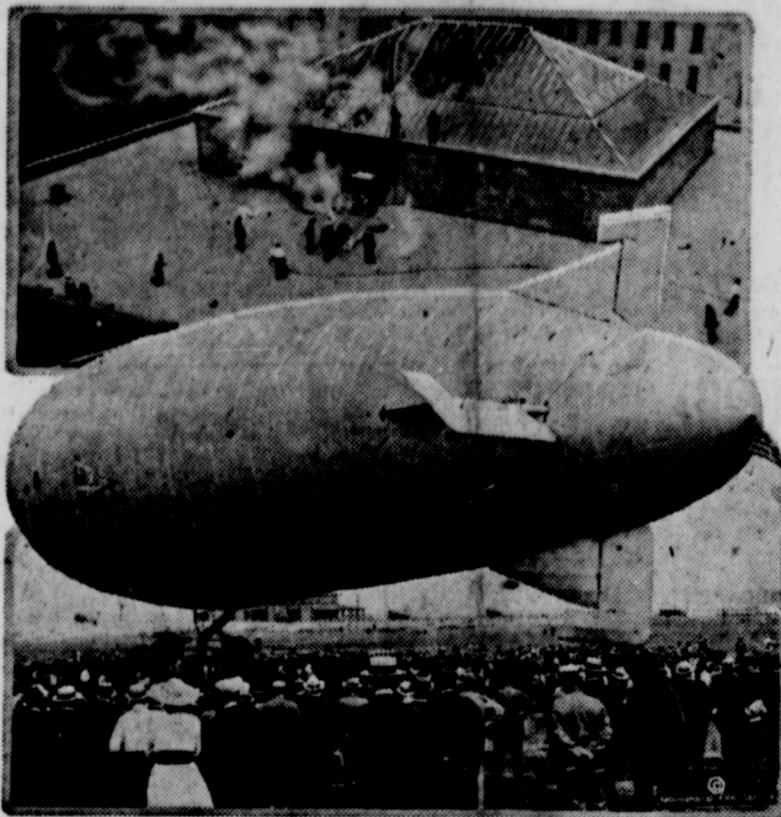
Out of such combinations must come either an international League of Nations, headed for peace and peaceful relations, or an international league of discord with perpetual petty enmities. Out of Germany's chaos must come a new heaven and a new earth. There is no going back. Never again can America be a hermit Nation. Her craft is out at sea and in mid-ocean. Who shall guide it?

Looking within the nation itself, what do we see? Groupings of foreign elements—of labor and capital; of strikes and greed; of race wars and class ignorance; of hate and gospel. Our hearts would melt within us for fear if our great seers did not recognize that these terrible things are the wild out-reaching of the masses for something better than they have ever known, for some concealed good that is dimly perceived but ignorantly sought after. Differing angles of vision are not conducive to oneness of spirit. Something must be found, some solvent, some common denomination to which all these varying opinions may be reduced. What shall it be?

Political investigators—and by political I do not mean pot-house politicians—have lately begun to discover a solvent, or a solenoid, a vehicle non-partisan non-political, non-denominational, believed and revered of all the people, and capable of influencing all classes or groups—the little red school houses that dot the land—the only institution in the world devoted primarily to children.

Better salaries for teachers? Yes. Not out of any consideration at all for the teachers, but out of highest reverence for the children and the state. Not better salaries for every teacher, but better teachers for every salary, picked teachers, highly organized and highly equipped teachers. Not better salaries because, in fairness, teachers need more money, but more money because the state needs a higher class of men and women with more consecration to the ministry of teaching; nerve, brain, more heart, more purpose, more sense of state and civic stewardship than ninety-nine-onehundredth of our free or rural school teachers and officials now have. The teacher of to-morrow deserves more money because he or she should have expended more money, more labor, more time, in preparation for service than has nearly any of the teachers of to-day. Fine civic economy and wise statecraft calls for a revolution in the teaching business—calls for a great sweeping-out of old stock and a replacement with new and better. Ten thousands of America's teachers should go into clerkships or behind counters or into sewing rooms or into workshops, and the men and women who are to hold the world's upward careers in the school-room should be subject to an examination as rigid as was the old Scotch Presbyterian Assembly's examination into the church—though along pedagogical lines. F. C. D.

DIRIGIBLE EXPLODES; THIRTEEN KILLED



Below, the Goodyear blimp, which exploded above the loop district of Chicago and fell into a bank, killing ten bank employees and three members of the crew. Above, the skylight of the bank building through which the blimp crashed.

Kentucky News

Courier-Journal by Air Route

The Courier-Journal starts a delivery of papers by airplane, reaching Frankfort and Lexington. Why not McKee, Hazard, and Hyden?

Kentucky Baptists Raise \$6,500,000

Kentucky is to raise, as its share of the seventy-five million Baptist Campaign, the sum of \$6,500,000. Of this sum Louisville assumes \$800,000.

Good Roads in Western Kentucky

Breckenridge and Meade Counties have an extension of ten days to raise the \$90,000 still needed to assure the building of the State Highway along the Ohio, between Louisville and Paducah, which, with Federal aid, will cost \$3,500,000. Other counties have raised their shares.

War on Illiteracy in Fayette County

The 4,963 adults in Fayette County who cannot read or write are to be helped out of this condition, if possible.

An organization is formed to raise funds for moonlight schools, as State appropriations are not sufficient. Only 100,000 of the 208,084 illiterate men and women of the State have been taught to read and write.

Public Health School

The first school in the South to train public health workers will be opened, September 15th, in Louisville at 6th and Main, under the auspices of the State Board of Health and the University of Louisville. A course of eight months will lead to a degree in public health. The course will be opened to graduate nurses and University graduates.

Dr. McCormick, of State Board of Health, is in conference as to the faculty and the curriculum.

REDS TRY TO BRIBE VIENNA

Twelve Millions of Dollars Spent in Austria to Bring About Revolution.

London, July 28.—The extent of the propaganda of the soviets in Vienna to bring about a revolution in German Austria is shown by an article in the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen.

This paper learns from Vienna that, according to a report made to the Austrian government by the police president of Vienna, which is based on secret documents recently found at the Hungarian embassy in Vienna, the Hungarian ambassador expended no less than \$12,000,000 for the purpose of bringing about a revolution in German Austria.

The documents further show that Nikolai Lenin, the Russian bolshevik premier, had appointed the Hungarian bolshevik, Bettelheim, party dictator in Vienna; that an extensive arming of the proletariat and the murder of high state officials was planned, and that the state bank was to be entered from the embassy through the sewers.

Twelve million dollars, the report added, were to be expended in bribing the police.

U. S. News

Millionaire Band

The transport Randor, with 1,972 officers and men, brought home the famous band of the 7th Regiment, in which are many musicians who rank as millionaires.

Soda Water Tax Repealed

One hundred degree temperature helped Congress to decide, after a two-hour debate, to repeal the ten percent tax on soda water.

Race Riots in Chicago

A fight between white men and negroes on the bathing beach at Chicago developed into a race riot that spread into the city. Shooting at policemen, fighting were features resulting in twenty-five deaths and hundreds wounded.

Profit Sharing Lost by Strikers

The Willits Overland Co., of Toledo, Ohio, has abandoned the 50-50 profit-sharing plan adopted six months ago. Five thousand workers and forfeited their share by striking and also imposed a loss on 8,000 other workers. They demanded a forty-five instead of a forty-eight hour week. The Company assert the loss incurred by the strike must be made good before a profit can be assured.

U. S. Troops Home in October

All American troops should be able to leave France, September 1st, if present expectations are met. That means they should be home and demobilized by October 1st.

The Third Division will leave Coblenz for Brest, August 5. The guns that stopped the Huns at the Marne will be shipped on barges down the Rhine to Rotterdam, thence to the United States.

About 4,000 will be left on the Rhine after August 5; this number will be reduced later.

Food Profiteers Attacked in Congress

Washington, July 28.—(United Press).—The price of food over-shadows in importance the League of Nations, the peace treaty and other foremost problems of the day, according to Representative Oscar Keller.

Keller, newly elected from Minnesota, declared he won his seat on a pledge to help reduce this cost. His platform disregarded other issues, all of which, he said, are secondary.

"I come straight from the people," he said today, "and I believe I know what the mass of the people are thinking about. They are thinking of the cost of living and are looking forward with apprehension to next winter.

"Congress must either provide laws to curb the profiteer and speculator, or else begin to get ready right away the machinery for soup kitchens all over the country next winter.

"Speculators and the profiteers are boasting that prices will skyrocket and are talking about dollar-a-pound butter and dollar-a-dozen eggs with everything else in proportion."

(Continued on Page Five)

PLAN REPUBLICAN TREATY PROGRAM

Leaders Hold Many Conferences and Talk Over Proposed Reservations.

PRESIDENT WRITES LODGE

Contents of Letter Not Divulged but It Is Declared by White House Officials to Be "Not a Refusal of Anything."

Washington, July 28.—President Wilson has written a letter to Senator Lodge, chairman of the foreign relations committee, dealing with a resolution recently adopted by the senate.

In making the announcement White House officials said the letter was "not a refusal of anything."

The resolution referred to in the letter was supposed to be that of the committee asking for all documents used by the American delegates at the peace conference.

Plan G. O. P. Program.

Shantung and reservations continued in the spotlight of official discussion both in executive and senate circles, though so far as surface developments were concerned, there was a lull in the German peace treaty fight.

Both the senate and its foreign relations committee had adjourned until Monday, and President Wilson had no Republican senators on his appointment list.

There were many conferences, however, to talk over reservations proposed for inclusion in the senatorial ratification of the treaty. Many senators, especially of the pro-league group, have framed reservations they hope to see adopted and an effort to agree on some general program of action is the subject of much earnest negotiation.

President Hopeful.

Although the White House and the state department remained silent on the informal conversations under way with Tokyo regarding Shantung, an unusual element of expectancy was added as a result of the statement of Senator Spencer (Rep.) of Missouri, that in his talk with President Wilson the president showed himself very hopeful of an early development to clarify the situation.

Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee had an appointment to see Secretary Lansing and, although the Colombian treaty was understood to be the primary subject of discussion, it was thought features of the Versailles negotiations also might be taken up.

Regarding Shantung Senator Spencer would not say on what assurances the president based his hope of important developments in the near future. It is understood, however, that a full account of the feeling aroused here against the Shantung provision, giving control of the rich Chinese province to Japan, has gone forward to Tokyo as a result of a conference between Katsujii Debuchi, the Japanese charge d'affaires, and Secretary Lansing.

The reservations submitted by Senator Spencer are in some respects similar to the interpretations proposed as a middle ground by former President Taft and are understood to follow in general the plan discussed among the group of Republicans favoring a league.

FRENCH CO-EDS FOR AMERICA

More Than Eighty Coming Over to Attend United States Universities.

Paris, July 28.—The French government will make arrangements for the permanent representation of French universities in the universities of America. The decision was taken jointly by the foreign office and the ministry of public instruction with the collaboration of the Franco-American high commission.

J. J. Champenols, formerly a professor of literature at Oxford university, England, who served as a private in the French army and reached the rank of captain, will be the first delegate to the United States.

M. Champenols, more recently attached to the Franco-American high commission, will leave for America the end of August. He will take with him 100 French students to be distributed among the various universities, colleges and technical schools. More than half the number are girls.

FOREST FIRES BURN TOWN

Telephone Reports Say Village in Washington Is Swept by Flames.

Everett, Wash., July 28.—Telephone reports received here told of the burning of Machias, 12 miles north of here, by a forest fire. Fire apparatus has been dispatched to the town from here. How much of the town has been destroyed could not be ascertained.

World News

Mexican Bandits Extort Ransom

John West, American ranchman, on advice of the Mexican Government, paid 1500 pesos ransom demanded for his son by bandits; Mexico will refund the money.

Hungary Hangs Revolutionists

Bela Kun ordered eighty persons hung during June. His "strong" attitude is praised by some newspapers of the Communist Party. The report is that Bela Kun has fled and his party is overthrown.

Czecho-Slovak Town Bombed

A protest has been made to the Hungarian Government for the aerial bombing of a Czecho-Slovak town. Compensation is demanded for this and other damage wrought by Hungarians.

Allies offered Peace in 1917

Documents were produced in the German Assembly at Weimar showing that in 1917 the allies, through the Vatican, offered terms of peace. This disclosure served to further discredit the Militaristic Party which has lately been gaining in favor.

Berlin Denies Kaiser's Abdication

Berlin papers of Pan-German tendency are denying that the Ex-Kaiser ever signed his abdication. They allege that he did not authorize nor consent to the statements made by officials—therefore, he is still Kaiser.

U. S. Loans Germany \$100,000,000

The United States trading with Germany was resumed by permission to American Commercial Travellers to enter Germany thru Coblenz. A credit of \$100,000,000 has been issued to the Deutsche Bank of Berlin by American financiers.

France Buys U. S. Army Supplies

Army supplies, largely in the shape of locomotives, rail way cars, automobiles, army trucks, are to be bought by France from the U. S., to the amount of \$300,000,000. A quantity of food stuffs goes in the lot.

Japan Will Return Shantung to China

Former Councillor of the Japanese Legation at Peking, left Tokyo on the 23rd for the Shantung Peninsula to conduct a special investigation of conditions there preparatory to negotiations with China for the return of its sovereignty over the territory controlled by Japan under the German peace terms. The negotiations, officials indicated, would be initiated after the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Privy Council, which officials said they expected would take place before September 15.

Japan officials said Japan is ready to make all enterprises in the Shantung, including railroads and mines, joint undertakings with the Chinese.

Japan, it is understood, is having difficulty in inducing China to discuss the Shantung question. Failure of the Chinese delegation at Paris, it is said, to sign the peace treaty, is proving to be a source of embarrassment.

150 PICTURE BRIDES ON SHIP

Senator Phelan Declares Practice Defeats "Gentlemen's Agreement" With Japan.

Washington, July 28.—Senator Phelan of California announced he had submitted to the state department information he had received showing that the Korea Maru, a Japanese liner, had recently brought 150 "picture" or proxy brides to California for husbands who had never seen them.

Other information submitted to the department, the California senator said, showed the arrival of a number of the "brides" at Seattle. Such immigration, Senator Phelan said, amounts to defeat in effect of the "gentlemen's agreement."

POLES END THEIR OFFENSIVE

Ukrainians Concentrate on Kiev Before Finishing War in Galicia.

Vienna, July 28.—The Poles appear to be ceasing their offensive against the Ukrainians. The latter are using all their strength against Kiev, intending, if successful against the bolsheviks there, to return and contest Polish pacification of eastern Galicia. The Roumanians declare their artillery is stopping the Hungarian advance, but the Hungarians claim fresh successes.

CONTENTS

- PAGE 1. — Editorial: The School Teacher, the Leader. — World, U. S. and State News.
- PAGE 2. — Providence in the Peace Conference. — May Reinstated Lapsed Policies.—White House Again Center. — Danger of Wood Famine.
- PAGE 3. — Serial: Green Fancy. — Split Russia Kolchak's Idea. — Whitlock May Be Successor to Page. — Special Honor for General Pershing.
- PAGE 4. — Local News Items.
- PAGE 5. — Tells Story of Work of Army. — War Brought Out No Candidate.
- PAGE 6.—Farm and Home.
- PAGE 7. — Sunday School Lesson.—Sermon: The Crown of Thorns. —America's Dead to Remain in France.
- PAGE 8.—Eastern Kentucky News. —Coal Famine in Italy. — Demand for Receivers.

MICKIE SAYS

DAUBIN' SIGNS ON FENCES, AN' BARN' AN' SIDEWALKS, MAN HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED ADVERTISING FORE THEY WUZ ANY NEWSPAPERS, BUT THEY'S NO EXCUSE FER SUCH STUNTS ANY MORE, WITH THIS HERE GREAT FAMILY JOURNAL COMIN' OUT REGULAR! HEY, BOSS?

MICKIE! ARE YOU TRYING TO WORK ME FOR A RAISE?



PROVIDENCE IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENT

By Professor LeVant Dodge

Most of us are in danger of failing to take into account the most important factor in the solution of the world's present great problem. Many will say that it depends upon whether the United States ratifies the proposed League of Nations, to make the future of mankind a heaven or a hell. Some will claim that the attitude of this or that foreign country will decide the outcome for good or ill. Each country is likely to feel that the final result depends upon the decision of some one question which that particular country has to determine. Thus among thoughtful men and women, the world over, there is a tense anxiety as to the future, and heated discussions prevail. This is as it should be. Even though the heat of debate reaches the point of violence and bloodshed, in some of the less orderly lands, out of this crucible will come purified metal, in the form of decisions which make for peace, purity, prosperity, and progress.

Not a few will think and act as if all depend on chance. As a remonstrance against the claim that the future weal or woe of mankind depends upon the acceptance or rejection of any man's or any nation's policy, the above is true. The definite form of the world's reconstruction may be largely varied, in a thousand different ways, by as many different local decisions. But the success or failure of the entire scheme depends upon no one of them. Does it, then, depend upon chance? Yes, and no. No, if chance be taken in the popular sense. Yes, if the word "chance" be more logically defined as practically synonymous with "Providence." We may assert with confidence that every effect has its cause. This conclusion rules out blind chance. We are not in a world of chance, but of law. Consequently most things credited to so-called "chance" are decisions of the Almighty, that is, Providential. He has been but a poor student of History and Law who is not profoundly impressed with the vital truth that most human affairs are according to the ordering of the Infinite One. "Man proposes, God disposes."

We do well to apply this truth to the world affairs of the years now passing. Only a few of the salient facts need here be cited as illustrations. Some of these will be readily accepted; others are not yet universally seen. It was Providential that Germany's long-cherished schemes for world conquest found the pretext for bursting into action at a time when most nations were at peace and in harmony with one another, so as to be free to note and understand the great peril to themselves. It was Providential that the surest way to the accomplishment of Germany's diabolical plans seemed to that Great Outlaw to be such a flagrant violation of national morality, in disregarding the pledged guarantee of Belgian neutrality as at once to bring to the rescue two or three of the strongest nations. It was Providential that in the first few weeks the on-rush-

DR. MANUEL RODRIGUES



Dr. Manuel Rodrigues, recently arrived in Washington from Brazil to begin a year's work at the Pan American union and the state department in furthering the provisions of the agreement reached at the recent conference in Rio Janeiro.

MAY REINSTATE LAPSED POLICIES

Government Order Makes War Insurance Easier for Discharged Men.

BACK PAYMENTS ARE WAIVED

Regulation Is Designed to Make It Possible to Continue Insurance After Return to Civil Life.

Washington, July 28.—Discharged service men who let their government insurance lapse were given the privilege of reinstating their policies within eighteen months, under an order signed by Secretary Glass.

The new reinstatement regulation, one of a number under consideration designed to make it possible for every discharged soldier, sailor and marine to continue government insurance after return to civil life, is regarded as the most liberal ever offered by any insurance organization. The only requirement is that the man requesting reinstatement must be in as good health as at the time of discharge and must pay the premium for the one month of grace in which his insurance was continued after he stopped payment and the premium for the month in which he requests reinstatement. Premiums for the intervening months will not be required.

No Accumulated Premiums.

"Many service men have been deterred from reinstating policies because they did not wish to pay or could not pay the accumulated premiums," Director Cholmeley-Jones of the war risk bureau said. "The new decision permits a man to rehabilitate himself financially after returning to civil life and then take up his insurance as an investment. The reason payment for the month of grace is required is that the insured was protected by having his policy continued in force for that month, and if he had died his dependents would have received the face of the policy."

Without Protection During Lapse.

"Should a lapse again occur after eighteen months from date of discharge reinstatement may be made, providing such insurance shall not have lapsed more than one year."

"I want to make it clear that the new ruling does not automatically reinstate anybody's policy. Every man who allows his policy to lapse is without protection until he voluntarily applies for reinstatement, which I strongly urge all men to do at once, while their physical condition is such that reinstatement may be made."

TO HAVE WHISKY AUCTION

United States Collector at St. Louis Says Prohibition Will Not Prevent.

St. Louis, July 28.—One hundred and forty gallons of confiscated whisky will be sold at public auction at the federal building here August 2. George H. Moore, collector of internal revenue, has announced. War-time prohibition does not affect such auction, Collector Moore said he had been advised.

ing host of the Huns was decisively checked at the river Marne. Surely some Intelligence beyond that of French Commanders, some power more potent than that of French divisions fought for beautiful Paris and the future of the world, on those fateful days! It was Providential that decent self-respect, reinforced what we had of altruism in drawing us into the conflict. It was Providential that we entered the lists late enough to be merely stimulated but not exhausted by the war, and just early enough to turn the scale in the last crucial struggle. It was Providential that, in 1916, we re-elected the President who so long "kept us out of war" but whom the logic of unfolding events soon led to reverse his policy and become the earnest as well as able leader in the championship of the rights of humanity. A different result of that election would have left us less fully united in the prosecution of a war which had to be, if the hands on the dial plate of progress were not to be rudely stopped and made to move backward.

It would be risky to enter largely into the field of prophecy as to what will be the Divine leading in the decision of pending questions. The risk is hereby assumed of predicting that the League of Nations will not be the leading issue in next year's national elections. The question will be decided before that time. The League will become a fact, but to modified from the first surprising proposal as to have a vastly different meaning. We shall be left the most influential of the world powers, and not merge our chances for even maintaining our own complete sovereignty in a conglomeration of intelligent and ignorant, honorable and base, Christian and pagan, nationalities. The world will improve, for God reigns!

STEAMSHIP GRAMPAN HITS AN ICEBERG



The Canadian Pacific steamship Grampian in St. John's harbor with her bows stove in as a result of striking an iceberg. No damage was done under the water line. The Grampian steamed under her own power from Cape Race, where it hit the berg, back to St. John's.

WHITE HOUSE IS AGAIN CENTER

OLD ACTIVITIES RESUMED WITH RETURN OF PRESIDENT FROM FRANCE.

WILL RESUME SOCIAL LIFE

For Five Years Executive Mansion Has Been Closed to All Forms of Entertainment, but With Ending of War It Again Comes to Life.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Once more the doors of the White House swing outward and inward. There are lights in the windows by night, motors approach and depart by day, and what was lifeless is life.

The old days of the White House probably have returned to stay. Even while the president is on his travels members of the family and of the household will remain to keep open the old mansion and to show that the spirit of hospitality once more has lodgment under the roof.

Never before in the history of the country has the White House been removed for so long a time from the social activities and, latterly, from the business activities of the city and the nation. Washington believes that from now on through the years the fine old house within the finer old grounds will take its place as the center of the capital's social life as it is certain to be the center of the nation's directing energies.

During the four years of war, or, more properly speaking, five years, because the armistice did not necessarily mean peace, the White House remained virtually closed against all forms of entertainment. For three years, or almost three years, the United States was not involved directly in the war, but the horror of the battlefields in Europe made itself felt, not only in the White House but in all the houses of larger entertaining in the city of Washington. The president and Mrs. Wilson apparently did not feel that it was the time for entertaining.

Entertainments Dropped.

Something besides sentiment is responsible for the virtual barring of the doors of the White House. All entertainments that are given within the executive mansion precincts are in the natural order of events shared in by the representatives of foreign nations. When France, England, Belgium and Russia, and later Italy, were fighting Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, it became virtually impos-

sible to give an entertainment at the White House without including in the list of guests representatives of the warring nations. This would have made for embarrassment, and so it was that with very few exceptions all entertainments were taboo.

After the United States entered the war there were no entertainments given at the White House.

During the Civil War White House entertainments were not given over entirely. The circumstances of the case were somewhat different from those of the past five years. The country was in the throes of a war which might be called one of brother against brother, but there was a feeling among the high officials of government at that time that it was good for the United States to keep up a semblance of things normal. It was the personal viewpoint. Lincoln had one and Wilson seems to have another.

In England at the outbreak of the present war the people showed a determination to keep to their ordinary pursuits in life as much as was possible. It was the feeling of the men and women of England, no matter how much their hearts might be cast down that it was better to busy themselves up and the nation up by keeping things as nearly normal as possible.

Matter of Viewpoint.

In France it was different. The French people looked at the matter from a different standpoint than that from which the English were viewing it. They shut all their theaters except those producing serious plays and those showing moving pictures of a kind to inspire patriotism. The French went into mourning garb, while the English did not. Again it would seem as if the entire question was one of a personal, or, if you will, national viewpoint.

During the president's absence in Europe the White House offices were kept open, but only for the transaction of necessary business. The usual gatherings of senators and representatives on business bent were no more in evidence.

Now all is changed, and changed for the better, for the atmosphere about the great house on Pennsylvania avenue for the last five years has been depressing. It was the center of all things and suddenly it seemed to be except for the presence of one man, the center of nothing. The daily pilgrimages of senators, representatives and cabinet officers have started again. It is believed that before long the great East room will witness once more the lighting of its great chandeliers, and that the Marine band once more will play in the great corridor, while the president and Mrs. Wilson greet once more the official and personal friends bidden to the receptions which for a century have marked almost unintermittently the White House social season.

WHERE PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS ARE KEPT



Fire underwriters and patriotic societies have appealed to have originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States removed from the state, war and navy buildings in Washington to a fireproof structure. The documents are kept in this steel safe.

DANGER OF WOOD FAMINE IS SEEN

Trees in Forests Must Be Replaced or Great Scarcity Will Result.

SAW MILLS SMALL FACTOR

Pulp Mills Eat Up Many Millions of Spruce Every Year—Scientific Forestry Has Not Caught Up to Tree Slaughter.

Bangor, Me.—When the world gets through with its arguments about war, peace, and the (or a) League of Nations and all that is expressed in the short and ugly word "rum," it should turn its most serious and intelligent attention to tree farming. Positively, there must be many more trees, or a constant and liberal replenishment of the existing supply, or presently we shall suffer great inconvenience from the scarcity of many useful and some ornamental things.

In the simple and innocent old times a tree was just so much standing lumber, and lumber was cheap. Within the memory of men of middle age first-class spruce logs sold in Bangor at \$11 to \$14 per thousand feet. The men who cut the logs were paid \$18 to \$20 a month and board, the board consisting chiefly of a bunk to sleep in and "beans twenty-one times a week." The men who "drove" the same logs, that is, personally conducted them down the roaring brooks and raging rivers, received for their labors and hair-raising risks, \$2.25 to \$3 a day, according to their athletic skill and their fame as "white water men," and of course all hands were fed, although the menu was characterized by monotonous simplicity and the service subject to many irregularities and postponements. These same logs were sawed in mills that ornamented the banks of the Penobscot for fifty miles or more, chiefly between Milford and Bangor, a distance of about fifteen miles. The mill hands went to work very early in the morning and kept at it until long after everyone else had quit for the day, being rewarded to the extent of about \$30 a month and all the corned beef, cabbage, etc., they could eat in twenty to thirty minutes, three or four times a day, according to season.

Profit to Manufacturer.

The sweet-smelling spruce that was sliced off by the saws was worth \$14 to \$21 per thousand feet, according to quality and dimensions. This would seem to allow of slight profit to the manufacturer, but there are various ways of measuring logs and lumber—woods scale, boom scale and mill scale—and during the golden era of Bangor's spruce trade the jugglery of figures was such that 1,000 feet of logs, boom scale would "saw out" anywhere from 1,150 to 1,400 feet of lumber, 1,200 feet being a fair average. So, even in the gloomiest days, when heavy spruce dimensions were selling at \$21 to \$23 and the Bangor mill men would sit in their offices chewing tobacco and cussing the hard times, they were in fact making a pretty good thing—especially if they happened to own the land the logs were cut from.

Then, last of all, the coasters who carried the lumber to Boston, the Sound and New York got \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per thousand feet for delivery at those several destinations—that is, the rates quoted prevailed during fairly good times. In dull times lumber was carried from Bangor to Boston as cheaply as \$1.25 to \$1.50 per thousand, to Long Island sound ports at \$1.75 to \$2, and to New York at \$2 to \$2.25.

Now everything is changed. Of Maine's normal log cut of 1,000,000,000 feet, at least 60 per cent goes into pulp and paper. The native logger, who swung a sharp ax skillfully at \$18 to \$20 a month and was content to live on baked beans and salted fish, has been succeeded by a polyglot mob that uses saws languidly at \$50 to \$60 a month, demands hotel fare, frequent payments, polite treatment and every few weeks a vacation. The logs for the most part, are cut into four-foot lengths, and they go to the big pulp and paper mills owned by corporations that long ago bought up hundreds of thousands of acres of the best timber in Maine. Logging used to begin in November and end in March. Now it goes on at all seasons.

Saw Mills Small Factor.

The saw mill is a small factor in the great game of turning Maine forests into money. The long logger, that is, he who cuts for sawmills, is almost extinct. The big sawmill drives are seen no more. This is the day of the "four-foot stuff" which makes up most of the drives and gives business to the railroads. The pulp mills eat up so many millions of feet of spruce that speculative and statistical persons wonder where it all comes from and how long the supply will last. So far as Maine is concerned there need be no fear of a wood famine very soon, but at the present rate of cutting there is bound to be a scarcity in the United States within a few years that will send prices kiting.

The present annual consumption of pulp wood east of the Mississippi river is about 7,000,000 cords, or 3,500,000,000 feet. That is using wood at a

reckless rate, even with a big supply in sight. But there is a greater drain upon our wood resources. Fire takes more than the mills. The eastern slope of the Rockies is 75 per cent burnt land, and the timber map is spotted with great black patches all the way from Puget sound to the Penobscot. In some parts of Maine the burnt area greatly exceeds the green. In the South the pine and the cypress are being cut away at an alarming rate, and in the Pacific states the Douglas fir and other growths are being turned into money as rapidly as possible.

To make up for all the cutting, little is being done. Scientific forestry is making some progress, but as yet efforts in that direction are as nothing compared with tree slaughter. Reforestation is being carried on in some states, as on a small scale, in Maine, but a tree doesn't grow in a day. A big spruce may be felled in five minutes, but its reproduction will require 40 years.

It is not altogether a question of wood supply, either. As the forests go the floods will come, waterpowers will fail and all industry will suffer. Therefore, there must be a lot of tree planting in this country, else pretty much everything will go by the board.

Advance in Pulp Wood Values.

The advance in pulp wood values within 30 months, has been remarkable, even for the times. Before the entrance of this country into the war, peeled wood delivered in the mill yard in Maine was worth \$9 a cord. Now the price is \$18 in Maine and in New York state \$26 a cord. This advance is due in part to higher wages and in part to a little profiteering or a turn of thrift by the land owners. Wages before the war, that is, up to the spring of 1917, were \$30 to \$35 a month and board. In 1918 and 1919 the rate jumped to \$60 to \$65 a month, and in some instances as high as \$75 or \$85 has been paid. Just now, because Maine is pretty well stocked, the demand for labor and the price show a declining tendency. But in the United States as a whole the supply of wood is short of the demand, and there seems to be no prospect of lower prices either of labor or product.

One operator in Maine, a Massachusetts man, who got into the lumber business through his love of nature, cut last year on Moluncus and the east branch of the Penobscot 30,000 cords, or 15,000,000 feet, of pulp wood and 5,000,000 feet of long logs, and will cut this year 40,000 cords, or 20,000,000 feet of pulp wood, employing 600 men at \$62 a month and board or for piece work, \$3.50 to \$3.75 a cord.

The common impression is that all wood pulp is made into paper and that the increased demand for newspaper alone is responsible for the denudation of our forest lands. It is true that most of the pulp goes to satisfy the appetite of the printing presses, but there have been developed in recent years many and various other uses for the fiber of the spruce and poplar. Innumerable articles are now made of wood pulp—doors, dishes, buttons, boards, boxes, pie plates by the million, trunks and car wheels, and milady who parades the avenue, proud of her gown of tricotee, may be surprised to learn that in that silken fabric is woven the fiber of the spruce—that she owes something of the luster and durable texture of her finery to the fragrant forests of Maine.

OUTDOOR EXERCISE HELPS.



Private Renner and his wife and children at the farm used in connection with Ward 55, Columbia Base Hospital No. 1, where the experiment is being tried to determine whether light outdoor exercise hastens recovery.

SPENDS 19 YEARS IN WILDS

Alaskan Trader for First Time Sees Automobiles, Airplanes and Machine Guns.

Vancouver, B. C.—Nineteen years in the wilds of Lansing creek, 370 miles in the mountains from Dawson, Yukon, is the record of J. H. Mervyn, a north country trader who reached civilization at this city on his first journey "outside" since 1900. He saw for the first time asphalt pavements, automobiles, airplanes and machine guns, but they did not startle him, as he has kept in touch with progress by careful reading of the magazines and newspapers that reached him three times yearly.

GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR
MC CUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE
HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE
PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Thomas K. Barnes, wealthy New Yorker, on a walking trip through New England, is caught in a storm miles from his destination. At a roadside point he meets a girl in the same plight. While they discuss the situation an automobile, sent to meet the girl, arrives and Barnes is given a lift to Hart's tavern, while the girl is taken on to her destination, which she tells Barnes is a place called Green Fancy.

CHAPTER II—At the tavern Barnes falls in with a stranded troupe of "bar-storming" actors, headed by London Rushcroft, and becomes interested in them.

CHAPTER III—As the storm grows, Barnes finds himself worrying over the safety of the girl, traveling over the mountain roads at what he considers dangerous speed. He learns that Green Fancy is something of a house of mystery. Two mounted men leave the tavern in a manner which arouses Barnes' curiosity.

CHAPTER IV—He meets "Miss Thackeray," leading lady of the stranded theatrical troupe, who is acting as chambermaid. That night he is aroused by the bringing of a dying man to the tavern, one of the two who had ridden away a short time before. They tell of finding the dead body of the other man. Both had been shot.

CHAPTER V—The wounded man, registered at the tavern as Andrew Paul, dies, and Barnes is informed he must not leave until after the inquest. O'Dowd and De Soto, guests at Green Fancy, visit the tavern, apparently much mystified over the affair.

CHAPTER VI—Barnes advances Rushcroft money sufficient to release the company from its embarrassing position, thereby becoming its official backer. He visits Green Fancy, and in the grounds meets his acquaintance of the night before, finding her a girl of surprising beauty.

CHAPTER VII.

Spun-Gold Hair, Blue Eyes and Various Encounters.

She was quite unaware of his presence, and yet he was directly in her path, though some distance away. Her head was bent; her mien was thoughtful, her stride slow and aimless.

She was slender, graceful and evidently quite tall, although she seemed a pigmy among the towering giants



Suddenly She Stopped and Looked Up.

that attended her stroll. Her hands were thrust deep into the pocket of a white duck skirt. A glance revealed white shoes and trim ankles in blue. She wore no hat. Her hair was like spun gold, thick, wavy and shimmering in the subdued light.

Suddenly she stopped and looked up. He had a full view of her face as she gazed about as if startled by some unexpected, even alarming sound. For a second or two he held his breath, stunned by the amazing loveliness that was revealed to him. Then she discovered him standing there.

In a flash he realized that he was face to face with the stranger of the day before. He took two or three impulsive steps forward, his hand going to his hat—and then halted. Evidently his senses had deceived him. There was no smile in her eyes—and yet he could have sworn that it was there an instant before. Instead there was a level stare.

"I am sorry if I startled—" he began.

The figure of a man appeared as if discharged bodily from some magic tree-trunk, and stood directly in his path—a tall, rugged man in overalls was he, who held a spade in his hand and eyed him intently. Without another glance in his direction the first and more pleasing vision turned on her heel and continued her stroll, sauntering off to the right, her fair head once more bent in study, her back eloquently indifferent to the gaze that followed her.

We have quite an enchanting house party, Mr. Barnes, if you consider no more than the feminine side of it. By way, have you heard when the coroner is to hold his inquests?"

"Nothing definite. He may wait a week," said Barnes.

"I suppose you'll stick around until it's over," ventured O'Dowd. Barnes thought he detected a slight harshness in his voice.

"I have quite made up my mind to stay until the mystery is entirely cleared up," he said. "The case is so interesting that I don't want to miss a shred of it."

"I don't blame you," said O'Dowd heartily. "I'd like nothing better myself than to mix up in it. The next time you plan to pay us a visit, telephone in advance. I may be able to persuade my host that you're a decent, law-abiding, educated gentleman, and he'll consent to receive you at Green Fancy. Good day to you," and he shook hands with the departing trespasser.

"Takin' a walk?" was the landlord's greeting as Barnes mounted the tavern steps at dusk.

"Going over the grounds of last night's affair," responded Barnes, pausing.

As he entered the door he was acutely aware of an intense stare leveled at him from behind by the landlord of Hart's Tavern. Half way up the stairway he stopped short and with difficulty repressed the exclamation that rose to his lips.

He had recalled a significant incident of the night before. Almost immediately after the departure of Roon and Paul from the Tavern Putnam Jones had made his way to the telephone behind the desk and had called a number in a loud, brisk voice, but the subsequent conversation was carried on in subdued tones, attended by hasty and occasional furtive glances in the direction of the taproom.

Upon reaching his room Barnes permitted the suppressed emotion to escape his lips in the shape of a soft whistle, which if it could have been translated into words would have said:

"By Gad, why haven't I thought of it before? He sent out the warning that Roon and Paul were on the way! And I'd like to bet my last dollar that someone at Green Fancy had the other end of the wire."

Mr. Rushcroft was giving Hamlet's address to the players, in the taproom when Barnes came downstairs at nine o'clock.

A small, dark man who sat alone at a table in the corner caught Barnes' eye and smiled almost mournfully. He was undoubtedly a stranger; his action was meant to convey to Barnes the information that he too was from a distant and sophisticated community and that a bond of sympathy existed between them.

Putnam Jones spoke suddenly at Barnes' shoulder. He started involuntarily. The man was beginning to get on his nerves. He seemed to be dogging his footsteps with ceaseless persistence.

"That feller over there in the corner," said Jones softly, "is a book agent from your town. He sold me a set of Dickens when he was here last time, about six weeks ago. A year's subscription to two magazines thrown in. By gosh, these book agents are slick ones."

"He's a shrewd-looking chap," commented Barnes.

"Says he won't be satisfied till he's made this section of the country the most cultured, refined spot in the United States," said Jones dolefully. "Excuse me. There goes the telephone. Maybe his news from the sheriff."

With the spasmodic tinkling of the telephone bell the book agent arose and made his way to the little office. Barnes glanced over his shoulder a moment later and saw him studying the register. The poise of his sleek head, however, suggested a listening attitude. Putnam Jones, not four feet away, was speaking into the telephone receiver. As the receiver was restored to its hook Barnes turned again. Jones and the book agent were examining the register, their heads almost meeting from opposite sides of the desk.

The latter straightened up, stretched his arms, yawned, and announced in a loud tone that he guessed he'd stop out and get a bit of fresh air before turning in.

"Any news?" inquired Barnes, approaching the desk after the door had closed behind the book agent.

"It wasn't the sheriff," replied Jones shortly, and immediately resumed his interrupted discourse on books and book agents. Ten minutes elapsed before the landlord's garrulity was checked by the sound of an automobile coming to a stop in front of the house. Barnes turned expectantly toward the door. Almost immediately the car started again, with a loud shifting of gears, and a moment later the door opened to admit, not a fresh arrival but the little book agent.

"Party trying to make Hornville to-night," he announced casually. "Well, good night. See you in the morning."

Barnes was not in a position to doubt the fellow's word, for the car unmistakably had gone on toward Hornville. He waited a few minutes after the man disappeared up the narrow stairway, and then proceeded to test his powers of divination. He was as sure as he could be sure of anything that had not actually come to pass that in a short time the automobile would again pass the tavern, but this time from the direction of Hornville.

Lighting a cigarette he strolled outside. He had barely time to take a position at the darkened end of the porch before the sounds of an ap-

SPLIT RUSSIA KOLCHAK'S IDEA

Head of Omsk Government Promises Home Rule to the Various States.

ASSEMBLY MUST O. K. PLAN

Foreign Minister Explains Government's Policy of Decentralization—Protection of Rights of Minorities Planned.

Paris, July 28.—Radical decentralization in the reconstruction of Russia is the settled policy of Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, according to Sergius Sazonoff, foreign minister of the Omsk government.

A detailed explanation of this policy and a general outline of the political plans of the Kolchak government were given to the Associated Press by M. Sazonoff, who recently returned from London, where he conferred with British officials.

The statement, the Omsk foreign minister said, was made because Admiral Kolchak's reply to the allies in which he promised autonomy to various states that have broken away from old Russia has caused much discussion. He said he considered it desirable to give his government's attitude toward the various nationalities and sections seeking autonomy.

Names Real Foundations.

The local government should be the real foundation of the political structure, he said, and the central government will exercise only functions of a general character. He expressed the belief that the future held more for great political bodies than for the smaller ones, and that nationalities now animated with centrifugal tendencies will certainly appreciate the benefits of being allied with the big states with all their promises of guardianship and possibilities of development.

Laws regulating the statutes of nationalities, Minister Sazonoff said, necessarily will be incorporated in the constitution to be framed for Russia by the constituent assembly if Admiral Kolchak succeeds in reaching Moscow. Consequently, he explained, Admiral Kolchak's regulations or decisions can not be considered as final until approved by the assembly. However, he added, Admiral Kolchak contemplates radical decentralization in reconstructing Russia, which was hopelessly centralized under the old regime.

Protect All Rights.

It is the Omsk government's intention, M. Sazonoff said, to give the different people full opportunity to construct their lives according to their own customs and traditions and cultivate their languages and religions. Protection of the rights of minorities throughout all Russia will be an important feature of the all-Russian government's policy.

"DRY" WAVE BOOSTS BERRIES

Chicago Packers Buy Up the Eastern Crop for Sundaes and Soft Drinks.

Philadelphia, July 28.—Prohibition indirectly produced an extraordinary condition in the strawberry market this year. Prices went higher than ever before because a Chicago packing house opened what was said to be the largest fruit preserving plant in the world in the heart of the strawberry district of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and bought the product of great berry producing fields virtually without regard to cost, to meet the tremendous demand for ice cream and soft drinks produced by the "dry" period.

Strawberries that normally sold for from 5 to 10 cents a quart were snapped up at from 30 to 37 cents. The price to the consumer never went below 30 cents this season. Strawberry sirup for flavoring soda water formerly sold at 65 cents a gallon is now quoted at \$3.50 a gallon.

Farmers are elated. Many of them made an average of \$1,000 an acre on their strawberry crop, and they are looking forward to big profits next year. The packers, when the strawberry season was over, sent their employees to other work and closed the factory.

proaching machine came to his ears. A second or two later the lights swung around the bend in the road a quarter of a mile above Hart's Tavern, and down came the car at a high rate of speed. It dashed past the tavern with a great roar and rattle and shot off into the darkness beyond. As it rushed through the dim circle of light in front of the tavern Barnes succeeded in obtaining a brief but convincing view of the car. That glance was enough, however. He would have been willing to go before a jury and swear that it was the same car that had deposited him at Hart's Tavern the day before.

Having guessed correctly in the one instance he allowed himself another and even bolder guess—the little book agent had either received a message from or delivered one to the occupant or driver of the car from Green Fancy.

(Continued next week.)

WHITLOCK MAY BE SUCCESSOR TO PAGE

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY RETURNS AND HAS CONFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

JUSSERANDS ALSO ARE BACK

Rumor That the Veteran and Popular Representative of France in Washington Intends to Resign His Position—Capital Hopes It Is False.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The ambassadors are returning to town. This sounds like the beginning of an old nursery rhyme, but while there is considerable "hark, hark," the substance of the rest of the old rhyme is not in evidence.

Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador of the United States to Italy, arrived here recently. He has had many close talks with the president concerning the situation in the land from which he has just come. Despite troubles over Flume questions, Mr. Page is said to have declared that Italy likes the United States above all other nations.

Rumor has it at this writing that Brand Whitlock, minister of the United States to Belgium, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Page as ambassador to Italy. His Belgian career is too well known to need comment. Brand Whitlock, by the way, used to be a reporter on a Chicago morning paper, and he was a good one, too. He did everything from night police to politics. After having made good in these fields he went to Toledo, where he was elected mayor and where he wrote two or three successful books.

The French ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, with Mme. Jusserand, has just returned to the United States. The ambassador and his wife went to France with the president and Mrs. Wilson. It is the custom for the ambassador of a country to accompany the ruler or the president of the company to which he is accredited when that ruler or president pays a visit to the land which the ambassador represents.

M. Jusserand May Resign.

There has been a rumor that it is the intention of Ambassador Jusserand to resign his position after nearly 17 years of consecutive work in this country and to return to his native land. All of Washington hopes that there is no truth in this reported intention. Jusserand is the most popular ambassador ever to have served in Washington.

Several officers of the United States army and several civilian government officials were called to the French embassy a day or two ago to be presented with the insignia of one or the other of the several decorations of the Legion of Honor of France. The ceremony was an impressive one and it was followed later in the day by a reception which was attended by the president and the vice president of the United States, and by scores of the ranking officials of the armed services and of the government departments.

In a way Ambassador Jusserand might be called an American, for his love for this country has been marked from his early youth. He has made a study of its institutions and he has made many addresses and has written several books on American men and affairs.

Never Lost Courage and Faith.

During the days of the war I was an occasional caller at the French embassy. In those dark hours when the Germans were approaching Paris the high courage of Ambassador Jusserand never failed, and neither was there failure of his implicit faith that all would be well in the end, though the end might be far distant. The entrance of the United States into the war was hailed by this ambassador of France as being eternally fitting. He had felt from the first that as French troops once had come to America in the cause of liberty, American troops one day would go to France in behalf of the same holy cause.

Prior to the recent return of Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand to this country they went to the camps of the American army of occupation in Germany. There the ambassador saw the fulfillment of his hopes. He looked at the great fortress of Coblenz and over it he saw floating the Stars and Stripes. Quickly he turned to his wife and said: "Oh say, can you see?"

No one in Washington knows definitely just when the empty embassies of the countries with which the United States has been at war again will claim occupants. The German embassy on Massachusetts avenue has been barred and closed ever since Von Bernstorff of despised memory left this town. He had intrigued not only in behalf of his own country but against the welfare of the land which was his host. He had violated every canon of hospitality.

Rumor has connected the names of several prominent German officials with the appointment to office in this country in the day when such appointments will be proper. It is certain that the state department officials will carefully study the history of the appointee before declaration will be made that he is acceptable.

The Austrian embassy is still vacant. The man who comes will not be of the type of Dumba, although perhaps the latter was more weak than wicked.

SPECIAL HONOR FOR GENERAL PERSHING

ITS NATURE UNDECIDED AND A FLURRY OF POLITICS RISES IN THE HOUSE.

"THANKS OF CONGRESS" SURE

Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Forces and Other Generals Will Receive This Distinction, Which Carries Certain Privileges With It.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—It is the apparent intention of congress to honor Gen. John J. Pershing in a particularly personal way when he shall arrive in this country. At this writing it is undecided as to just what form the honoring ceremony shall take, but in all probability the two houses of congress will meet in joint session in the representatives' chamber and invite General Pershing to be the guest of the combined bodies.

There was a flurry of politics in the first proposal to honor General Pershing by means of the joint session which he was to be invited to attend. The Republicans are in the majority in both branches, but it was a Democrat who made the first proposal. It was his endeavor to secure recognition from the speaker in order to introduce a resolution to carry out its plan, but the required recognition was not forthcoming because the speaker desired to refer the matter to the house committee on rules in order to have the matter given consideration. Now it is being charged that politics entered into the matter because of the desire of each party to be first to propose the honoring of the man who commanded the American expeditionary forces.

It is difficult to bring any matter of high national import before congress with entire freedom from the charge of somebody or other that an attempt is being made to secure political advantage. Of course there are always denials from both Democrats and Republicans that such is the intention. Will Receive Thanks of Congress.

It is probable that the congress of the United States will vote its thanks to John J. Pershing, and to some other generals of the American expeditionary forces, for their services to the country in the great war. It is probable also that Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces abroad during the war, and one or two other high officers of the naval service likewise will be honored with the thanks of congress.

There are five men, all of them connected either with the army or the navy forces of the United States, living today who have been honored in the way that it is the unquestioned intention to honor Pershing, Sims and the others. To receive the thanks of congress is accounted the highest honor which any official of the American government can receive. The recipient enjoys certain privileges thereafter, and occasionally coupled with the vote of thanks there are special provisions for additional privileges.

The living men who already have been given the thanks of congress are Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, the great administrator of the work of building the Panama canal; Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, who built the Gatun dam, locks and spillway; Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, the great sanitary expert who changed the Panama canal zone from a pest spot into the healthiest place on earth; Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, who designed the delicate and intricate mechanism which makes it possible to open and close the huge gates at the touch of a button; and Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau, U. S. navy, who had charge of the building of the naval terminal facilities and docks at both ends of the canal.

After the civil war congress gave its thanks to several officers in the great conflict. The last army officer of the civil war group thus to be honored died not many years ago, Gen. O. O. Howard. Admiral Dewey also was the recipient of the thanks of congress for his victory at Manila bay. To died recently.

Privilege Goes With It.

When any man is given the thanks of congress it is his privilege thereafter to enter at any time upon either floor of congress during the sessions. This is the privilege accorded no other man as a right, except, of course, members and senators themselves.

Men to whom congress has given its thanks never take advantage of the privilege to enter on to the floor of congress except on occasions of national moment. None of them ever goes in during the ordinary sessions, for apparently it is their belief that their motives might be misconstrued. When there is an occasion such as that of the delivery of an address by the president of the United States to the representatives and senators such men as have received the thanks of congress, and happen to be in Washington, almost invariably are to be seen on the floor.

In times past some of the recipients of the honor have appeared at the doors of congress in civilian dress and not being recognized by the doorkeepers, and not having their "Thanks of Congress credentials" with them, have been held up by the doorkeepers. On several occasions it has been necessary for members of the senate or the house to come forward to vouch for the fact that the applicant for admission was entitled thereto.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R.N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists
Office Hours from 8 to 5.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 34—3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:50 p. m.
Train No. 32—5:34 p. m.
Southbound
Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.
Train No. 37—1:10 p. m.

Mrs. William Golden and little daughter of Lexington spent a week with Mrs. Golden's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Buster Maupin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Montgomery spent the week end in Richmond visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Montgomery and Mrs. C. C. Hendricks.

Miss Bertha Williams left July 21 for Mt. Sterling where she will begin her work as a teacher. Her many friends of Berea wish her great success.

Mrs. L. J. Godby and family motored to Youngstown, N. Y., last week to spend a vacation with Lieut. L. J. Godby who is stationed at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Scruggs and little son and Mrs. Alice Cook and Miss Daisy Cook motored to Flemingsburg recently for a visit with friends.

Fiddlers' Contest! Time—Aug. 15. Place—Tabernacle. No "Numbers," not even "Selections," just good old-time "Tunes," played in the old-time way. Come and bring the youngsters.

Mrs. G. T. Spencer left Saturday morning for a trip to Canada where she will enjoy several weeks' vacation with relatives and friends. She will stop on the way a few days at Cleveland, O., to visit Mr. and Mrs. James Racer (formerly of Berea).

and who have many warm friends here. Mrs. Spencer will next stop off at Belleville, making her headquarters at the old "Spencer Home" where in days long gone by G. T. assisted in the watermelon feast, the turkey dinner and other occasions never to be forgotten, and oh, what pleasant memories.

Miss Sallie M. Hord, who was in the Music department here last year and who is returning again next year, writes from Chautauque, N. Y., where she is spending her vacation, that she is taking lessons in the teaching of Elementary piano—course is named teachers' training.

Hear the Fiddlers! And live again those good times you used to have down on the old farm, with the aunts and uncles and all the cousins, spending Christmas for instance. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Graded School. ad.

There will be an ice cream supper at the Glades Church Saturday night at 8:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard and daughter, Miss Una, have accepted positions with the Welch Department Stores, beginning August 1.

The purchase of a fine building on West Main street, Richmond, by the Welch Department Stores, is reported this week. A branch store will be opened there the first of the year.

Miss Marie Mullenburg, a teacher from McKee, has been visiting at the home of Dr. Bartlett, and took advantage of the trip by attending the lecture at the College.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick invited some of the friends of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, to a lawn party Saturday night. The evening was spent most enjoyably. The event was doubly significant, it being the wedding anniversary of the Dicks.

Kennett Hull returned from Louisville the first of the week to resume work in the College printing office.

The Boone Tavern Barber Shop equipment has been purchased by James R. Bridges, of Lexington, R. B. Hill of Lexington is now here in charge of the shop.

Economy Through Quality

The Nettleton

FOOTWEAR
EXTRAORDINARY

"Ardsley"

For storm and rough weather wear, this very much favored Nettleton model lends itself naturally to reproduction in a great many styles and materials.

In Shell Cordovan or dark Tan Viking Calfskin—two leathers best suited to hard rugged wear—the Ardsley makes up into an ideal winter boot, with no suggestion of weight or clumsiness.

These leathers polish extremely well—will not break or crack under the most severe strain and the raw hide middle sole as shown in the illustration makes the bottom non-absorbent and impervious to water. Every man should have a shoe of this kind, and we recommend to wise buyers the Ardsley as described in this advertisement.

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

Agent for NETTLETON Men's Shoes—the World's Finest

Beginning this week will be one of the

Big Sale Weeks

on

**Dresses, Waists, Skirts
and Hats**

**Special Reduction on Everything. Getting ready
for one of the biggest fall lines
ever in Berea.**

Mrs. Eva Walden

WITH THE CHURCHES

Services in the Pavilion next Sunday evening at 7:30, the Rev. Carl Vogel, minister. Make this your service. You are invited.

Union Church News

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

Baptist Church

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching services, 11:00 a. m.
B. Y. P. U., 6:45 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Rev. John Cunningham, Pastor.

Christian Church

Last Lord's day interest and attendance at church was good, including Bible school, preaching, and communion services. Bible school report showed:

Attendance, 72; chapters read, 132; Bibles present, 29; offering, \$2.75.

Services next Lord's day: Bible school, 9:45; communion and preaching, 11:00. Every one welcome.

W. J. HUDSPETH, Minister.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Preaching service at 11:00 a. m.
Epworth League Meeting 6:15 p. m.
Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m., Wednesday.

Sunday Schools

BAPTIST

Attendance, 163; Collection, \$6.20; Bibles, 12.

UNION

Attendance, 111; Collection, \$3.41.

JAMES M. GAINES PASSES AWAY

Berea lost, by death, on the 26th, a citizen of merit, in the passing away of Mr. James Milton Gaines, an invalid for ten years from rheumatism.

Mr. Gaines was born in Washington County, Tennessee, October 14, 1845. For many years he lived in Laurel County, Kentucky. He came to Berea five years ago.

For fifty-three years he was a member of the Disciple Church, and most of that time was a deacon. Of his ten children eight survive him—Mr. J. O. Gaines, Mrs. J. W. Van Winkle, Mrs. Mary Andes, of Berea, N. R. Gaines, of Montana, J. W. Gaines, of Ohio, also two daughters living in Laurel County.

The sickness that caused his death was of three weeks duration. The funeral, services in the cemetery at Berea, were conducted by Brother Hudspeth of the Disciple Church.

The family extend their thanks for the many acts of kindness received at this time of bereavement.

Will Lowen of Hamilton, O., is visiting his sisters here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackett returned, reporting a joyous vacation in New England with Mrs. Hackett's friends. How big the fish was he doesn't say, but there was fishing, family reunions, and all that makes a good vacation, including a sight at New York and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Goudey report a good time in and about old Boston, with plenty of hot weather.

Do not fail to read that interesting article on page 2, "Peace and Providence," by Professor Dodge.

Wm. E. Rix returned today from a pleasant vacation spent in Pontiac, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt of Cincinnati are guests of her sister, Mrs. James Stephens, of Chestnut street.

Welcome rains this week break the long and severe drought that has come with the intense heat of the past month, the hottest July since 1916.

Professor May takes up his work in Lexington this week, after a short visit in Berea. His family will move there later.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Burt and son of Jackson have been spending a short vacation with Mr. and Mrs. George Dick. They are both former students, and have many friends here.

Miss Lola Bingham, daughter of one of our correspondents, has been visiting at the home of Dr. Bartlett.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIAL

A joyous and well attended social in honor of Miss Sargent and Mrs. Sharp was held on the Dodge House lawn Wednesday night. Games, stunts and singing made a happy evening. Refreshments were served to a large number. Much credit is due to Miss Harwood and others of the committee. The C-E's are a fine lot.

REV. HOMER M. CAMPBELL IN BERE A

A Y. M. C. A. overseas worker of distinction, Rev. Homer M. Campbell, is spending some time recuperating at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charles Burdette. Mr. Campbell was eighteen months abroad and was placed in charge of the very important work of securing and distributing religious literature for the use of our soldiers. He paid out over half a million dollars in this way. Because of the difficulty in securing transportation from the U. S., he had several books printed in France and England for Army use. One of these was written on the spot by President King, of Oberlin, with whom Mr. Campbell was working as secretary.

It is hoped that Mr. Campbell will speak on Y. M. C. A. work while he is in Berea.

FIDDLERS

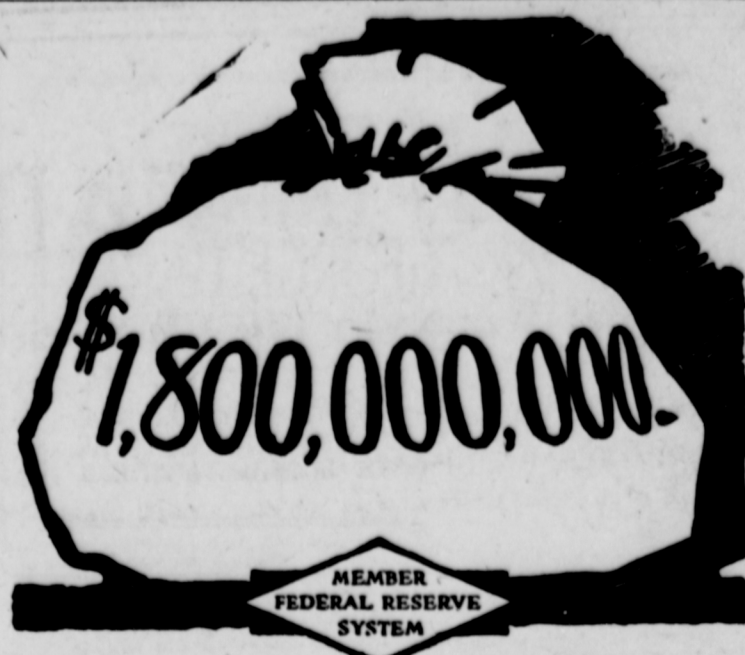
On Friday night, August 15, an Old Time Fiddlers' Meeting will be held at the College Tabernacle. The man who fiddles best will receive a prize of Fifty Dollars; the man who plays second best will receive Thirty Dollars; the man who plays third best will receive Twenty Dollars.

Number of contestants is limited to fifteen.

If you wish to enter this contest, write for particulars to

ALSON BAKER

Berea, Kentucky



1,800,000,000 Dollars in Gold

EIGHTEEN hundred million dollars in gold is held by the Federal Reserve Banks as the reserve of the banks which are the members of the Federal Reserve System.

This bank, as a member of the system, shares in the protection afforded by this great reserve. As our customer you also share in this benefit.

Berea National Bank

FAMILY REUNION

On Sunday, July 27, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parks at Slate Lick a feast was given by relatives and friends in honor of their youngest son, Edward B. Parks, who has just returned from over seas. He surely was welcome from the looks of the table. It fairly groaned under the good things. Despite the heat, all report a good time.

NOTICE

The scarcity of College water, occasioned by the drought, requires that its use be limited to the smallest amount possible. There must be no watering of lawns or gardens, washing of motor-cars or other vehicles, nor can any be used for building, or construction purposes of any kind until a sufficient supply is assured.

If all users are careful to conserve the water we shall hope it will not be necessary to cut any one off.

Prudential Committee Berea College
By Thos. J. Osborne, Secretary.

NOTICE

To the tax payers of Madison County. You are hereby notified that it is your duty to appear at once at my office and render a list of all your taxable property that you owned on the first day of July, 1919.

But for the convenience of the people living in Berea and the country surrounding Berea, I have a deputy in Berea. You will please call at my office or see my deputy, J. B. Arnett, at Arnett's store in Berea.

Ben R. Powell, Tax Commissioner, Madison County, 31-7

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Rockcastle Dixie Highway Commission and others living along and interested in the completion of this highway, at the Residence of Spencer Abney, next Tuesday morning, August 5. Meeting begins promptly at 9:00 a. m., and the Rockcastle folks invite their Berea and Madison neighbors to come. No collection taken.

FARM FOR SALE

125 acres of land situated on Clear Creek, Rockcastle county, Kentucky; well watered, 45 acres cleared land, the remainder in valuable saw-timber. School house, church, store, and postoffice convenient.

Wire R. A. Swinford or write A. C. Hart, Disputanta, Ky.
21 p-5

FOR SALE

Alfalfa land in Mississippi and Alabama. Below will give you an idea how it sells. Remember, I have

Beat the Advancing Prices of Coffee

Make and Roast Your Own Coffee

For 10 cents a pound, better than you can buy at 40 cents. Once tried, always used. Send 50 cents in silver or money order for formula for making and roasting. Address

E. P. Greenlee

No. 6, Lincoln Terrace

Cincinnati, Ohio

farms of any size or price.

A Mississippi Farm

Farm No. 156—760 acres, 560 acres good alfalfa soil in the best of the prairie section, balance good soil (Post Oak) that will grow anything except alfalfa; 200 acres in wood and pasture, with creek running through it. Good tenant houses and fencing; 12 miles from Columbus, and on rock road, near school and store. Price, \$52.50 per acre. Write for free price list.

R. L. JOHNSON

Science Hill, Ky.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Following is a list of the Kentucky fairs and their dates, so far as have been reported to us. Secretaries are asked to report any omissions or corrections.

July 23—Mt. Sterling, 4 days.
July 29—Harrodsburg, 4 days.
August 5—Taylorsville, 3 days.
August 5—Uniontown, 5 days.
August 6—Berea, 3 days.
August 6—Grayson, 4 days.
August 12—Fern Creek, 4 days.
August 13—Perryville, 3 days.
August 13—Mt. Vernon, 3 days.
August 18—Lawrenceburg, 5 days.
August 19—Shepherdsville, 4 days.
August 20—Liberty, 3 days.

Jno. F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

Commencement is over; but inquiries for farms and homes in and around Berea continue to come in. Now is the time to list your property, if you want to sell. We have more inquiries than we have places to sell. If you have a farm, or town property, to sell drop in at the Berea Bank & Trust Co. and list it with us and we will sell it if you will price it worth the money.

DEAN & HERNDON,

Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

One Drop
Bourbon Poultry Remedy
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other child diseases. One 60c. bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. First bottle, price \$1.25, makes 24 gallons. At drugists, or sent by mail postpaid, Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

GET READY FOR THE

BEREA FAIR, August 6, 7 and 8, 1919

Increased Premium List, Home Work, Field and Garden Products, Big Premiums for Show Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, and Poultry

GOOD RACING

THE PROGRESSIVE SHOWS will furnish all high class attractions for the Fair. In connection Ed. Koch's Big \$10,000 Cacro will operate. Mat - Mat, the famous high diver will dive twice daily and at 9 o'clock each night. You are invited to come and bring your friends. The grounds will be open each night during the Fair.

E. T. FISH, Secretary

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right
true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

FIDDLERS' CONTEST, AUGUST 15
You will be sorry if you miss the "FIDDLERS' CONTEST" to be given at the Tabernacle, August 15. ad.

ORIGIN OF PHILOSOPHY

Chester Dennis

The world is made of dirt and water
Thus fraught with Truth did Wisdom bud;

And then she grew a little fraughtier
An said these two made mud.

And from this mud at once they
sprouted

The three schools of philosophy
By which mankind has ever pouted
Or borne its destiny.

To keep our souls a little drier
One school stands in the mud and blubbers.

The second set denies the mire,
The other gives us rubbers.

GOV. OLCOTT PILOTS AIRPLANE

Oregon Executive Adds to His Exploits in Trip From Salem to Portland.

Portland, Ore., July 28.—Gov. Ben W. Olcott added a new chapter to his flying exploits when he piloted an airplane over the greater portion of a flight from Salem to Portland, under guidance of Lieut. Edward Kiel, an army aviator. Governor Olcott was carried recently by airplane from Portland to Mather field, near Sacramento, Cal.

Mexico-U. S. to Exchange Students.
Mexico City, July 28.—Arrangements have been made for an interchange of students between the National University of Mexico and well known educational institutions in some other countries. Such an arrangement was recently made with the University of Arizona.

WOULD VISIT FIANCEE; SHOT

Wearer of French War Cross Shot by Countryman at Swiss Border.

Geneva.—A French soldier, aged 24, who has been at the front since 1914 and won the war cross, presented himself to the French guard at Neufchatel, on the Swiss frontier, and said that he must visit his fiancée in Switzerland, whom he had not seen for three years.

When the guard said that it was impossible to let him pass, the soldier declared, "I am going, even if you shoot me. I must see her." As he crossed the frontier the guard fired and the soldier fell dead.

Bees Attack Farmer.

Milford, Del.—While plowing in a field Howard Webb, son of Ebert Webb, who resides a few miles from Milford, ran the point of his plow into a nest of bees and was attacked by a swarm of bees and rendered unconscious by them. He will recover, the doctors say.

RED CROSS OFFERS HEALTH PLANS TO SAVE THOUSANDS

Forty-five thousand of our men fell on the field of honor killed by the enemy in action. Ten children, for every soldier, were buried at home during the same period.

If yours is an average community you spend only two dollars per capita on fire and police protection, and eight to ten on education. The health of the community receives 29 cents a year!

The American Red Cross has found out these things. When the great peace time plans of the organization have been carried out these conditions will not exist. The Red Cross plan is simple and effective. Within the province of every wife and mother rest the foundations of good health.

A knowledge of proper nutrition; an understanding of elementary hygiene and sanitation, and a familiarity with simple nursing procedure. Red Cross chapters are offering instruction in these three cornerstones of health. Home Dietetics courses, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick courses are being given by Red Cross nurses and dietitians and already 22,000 women have received the instruction.

In the Lake Division alone 3,534 have completed the Home Hygiene course since June 30 and 90 the Dietetics course.

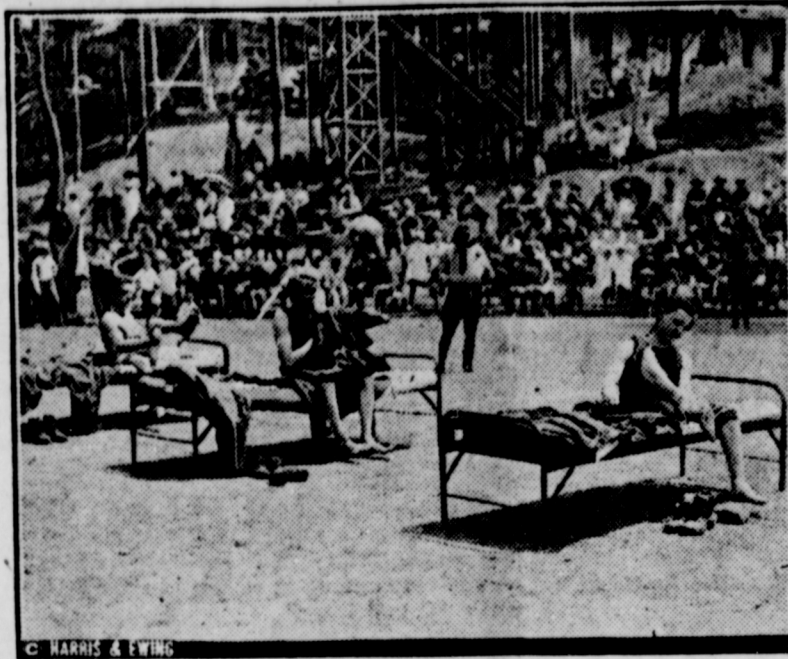
The American Red Cross, the greatest mother, in peace-time has work to do still to save the hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed yearly through unnecessary ignorance. In Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky alone this peace-time work of the Red Cross has begun in 292 classes attended by girls and women who realize that patriotism has no finer expression than in practical protection of the health of the nation.

THE MILLIONAIRE GOB



Oil was recently discovered on the little farm in Texas belonging to E. L. Perkins, coal stoker on the U. S. S. Imperator. Perkins' income is now \$480,000 a year, and may reach \$1,000,000 if the well increases its output. Perkins says he will not seek discharge from the navy. He says he will use the money for the benefit of the world and Christianity.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS LEARN FARMING



Wounded soldiers, convalescing at base hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, N. Y., are being given instruction in farming and agriculture. Not only does this help the men regain their strength and health, but provides them with a trade which they may follow after demobilization.

BIG WAR BROUGHT OUT NO CANDIDATE

GEN. WOOD WOULD HAVE SOUGHT THE PRESIDENCY ANYHOW, SAY THE POLITICIANS.

PERSHING NOT AN ASPIRANT

Officers Who Did Splendid Work in France Not Mentioned for the Nomination—Their Names Kept Out of News Dispatches.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Politicians in Washington have taken note of the fact, and are interested in it, that the front line of battle in the great world's war has produced no candidate for the presidency of the United States, and this thought takes cognizance of the truth that both Generals Leonard Wood and John J. Pershing are mentioned in connection with the nomination of the Republican party.

So far as one can determine, there is no active campaign in behalf of General Pershing, and thus far the politicians seem to think he has little chance of the nomination. In fact republicans in Washington of all kinds of views seem to believe that Pershing will not seek the nomination and that no active effort will be made in his behalf.

So far as Leonard Wood is concerned the feeling is that, while he is a candidate, his candidacy is in no sense a product of the present war. Politicians say Wood's name would have been mentioned for the nomination, more than mentioned, probably, if there had been no war.

No other war in which the United States has been engaged has failed to produce its presidential candidate.

Reason for the Condition.

There is a reason for the failure of this war to produce presidential candidates. The general officers who served in France did not come into close personal touch with their men, except in the cases of one or two major generals, and quite a number of brigadier generals, none of whom, however, have been considered as constituting presidential timber.

In previous times the soldiers themselves have not always been the prime means of securing honors for their leaders. The civilians of the United States nominated and elected Grant, Roosevelt's following in the Spanish war was only that of a regiment. He was not elected president, of course, immediately on his return from Cuba, but his record there made him governor of New York and vice president of the United States, an office which, of course, carried with it the possibility, and in his case, the certainty of his becoming president.

The instant the United States entered the war with Germany the policy of the suppression of the names of commanding officers went into effect. Pershing's name was the only one mentioned except that of the commanding officer of the first division which went

to France. His name got into the papers frequently through no fault or desire of his own. It was printed because his division was the only American outfit in France, and the newspaper correspondents then had just one unit of American troops to write about, and naturally they "broke bounds" and had considerable to say about the commanding officer. Not long after this this major general commanding the division, was ordered back to the United States, and there are men who think the fact that his name, without his consent, got into print, was the only reason why he was ordered to return to this country.

Why Names Were Suppressed.
The deeds of men like Liggett, Dickman, Bundy, Edwards, Bullard and some others were of high enough degree to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people and to insure their plaudits if the deeds had been allowed to appear in print with the names of the men who, with their divisions, had accomplished them.

The general officers who commanded armies, corps and divisions in France are some of them Democrats and some of them Republicans. They are divided between the two parties about equally, in fact. Yet today no one seemingly cares whether Bullard, for instance, is a Republican, which he is not, or a Democrat, which he is. Dickman also is a Democrat, so it is said, while Bundy and Edwards are said to be Republicans. An inquiry has failed to disclose the politics of Liggett. It is taken for granted by the politicians that Pershing is a Republican, although he seems to have been silent on the subject of his affiliations.

Possibly the American people do not

understand thoroughly why it was supposed to be necessary to keep the names of the general officers out of print. The Germans, long before the war began, had a perfect system of study and espionage. They knew the characteristics and the bent of mind of every high ranking officer in the American army. It was thought it would be an advantage to the Germans to know just what general officers of the American forces were on their immediate fronts. It was taken for granted that the Germans, if they heard this man or that man was on the Moselle front, for instance, would adapt their tactics in accordance with their ideas of the opposing general's temperament and experience, or lack of experience, in the field.

STUDY BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Members of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Are Making Tour of Principal Cities.

Chicago, July 28.—A careful study of business conditions in the West and the industrial needs of western states will be made by officers and directors of the chamber of commerce of the United States now on a tour of the country.

Among the cities to be visited are Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Business leaders in each of these cities will be conferred with and the situation in each thoroughly studied. The board will hold a formal meeting in Seattle on August 8 and 9.

TELLS STORY OF WORK OF ARMY

TEN THOUSAND TON SHIP TO TRANSPORT RECORDS FROM FRANCE.

GIVES FACTS WITHOUT COLOR

History of the War to Be Compiled by War Department Will Contain Nothing but What Was Done, and How It Was Done.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—A 10,000 ton ship has been assigned to the duty of transporting from France the records of the American expeditionary forces. No other cargo will be carried.

This little paragraph of the news will enable the people instantly to understand the huge bulk and volume of the story of the war as shown in the official papers and in the life histories of each one of the 2,000,000 men who went over to fight the Hun.

Almost immediately after the first American expeditionary force was sent to France there sailed a company of officers and men whose duty it was to gather the basic material for a history of the American army's operations wherever they were carried out.

Nobody knows how many histories of the war will be written. Some of them are under way now, but the one history which will be accurate beyond peradventure is the history which will be compiled from the actual field service of supply, and operation orders of the American expeditionary forces. Specifically speaking, therefore, the history which will be of greatest advantage to the man who wants facts without undue color will be the one which is compiled from the orders issued from time to time, and from the reports made by the men who carried out the orders.

Facts Without Prejudice.

Other histories may be more humanly interesting and unquestionably they have the widest kind of sale. Some of them will approach accuracy, but none of them probably will reach it along every line to the goal. Favoritism and prejudice frequently enter into histories which are written while the men who made the history still are living. Such a thing is almost inevitable and the war department knows it. The history of the war which the department will compile will contain nothing except what was done and how it was done.

A vast deal of inaccurate history already has been written. The wonder is perhaps that it contains as few errors as it does.

If one wants to get an idea of how accurate a government history compiled from the records can be, it is a simple matter to put the thing to the required test. If one wants to know the war record of Henry L. Thompson, private of Company K.

Field artillery, all he has to do is to write to the adjutant general of the army. Thompson may be unknown to anybody in the United States except to his immediate neighbors. The army records will tell where Thompson was born, who his parents were, what his education is, where he enlisted or was drafted, where he served in the United States prior to going abroad, where he served in France, what battles he was in, whether or not he was sick or wounded, what non-commissioned rank, if any, he attained, the day that he was ordered back to the United States and the day and place of his discharge.

Housed in Big Building.

In Bourges and Chaumont buildings were given over for the purpose of housing the records of the officers and enlisted men in the American expeditionary forces. The building in which the records of the enlisted men were kept is an enormous affair. The records housed in Bourges alone will fill a good part of the ship which is to bring back to America some of the history-making material of the present war. Operation records are kept as carefully as those of the personnel.

How necessary the actual official records are in the work of writing accurate history is proved every day by some of the accounts which appear of this action or that action and of the brigades or divisions which took part in them. In writing men trust too much to memory, and moreover the

LADY BEATTY



Lady Beatty, wife of Admiral Beatty, commander-in-chief of the grand fleet of Great Britain, and her little boy. Lady Beatty's exquisite charm and devotion to her family is well known in England's social circle. She was formerly Miss Ethel Field of Chicago, U. S. A.

transport of units was so rapid from point to point that writers of intended history do not realize that a unit which they supposed was fighting at one place on Friday because it happened to be there on Thursday, was moved to another place over night. Here is an example of this:

In one of the series of short articles intended to boom the Victory loan under the general caption of "What We Pay for," the Second division of Regulars of the American army is given the specific credit for driving the Germans back across the Marne. The Second division did magnificent fighting, but it was not at the place where the Germans crossed at the time given. The work was done by the Third division of regulars under Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. The fighting of the Second division was magnificent, but it was at another place. The Third turned the trick which a semi-official historical announcement has credited to another unit.

This is only an example of what haste does in compiling war histories. The government is going to stick to the official records.

UNITED STATES NEWS (Continued From Page One)

portion. The people are wondering what Congress is doing about this. They do not want any more investigations. They want action.

The House Rules Committee took action Monday toward forcing the War Department's large stores of food on the market, when it reported out the resolutions of the Graham Investigating Committee ordering Secretary Baker to dispose of all the food in this country in the next few months.

PAINTS WITH HER TEETH



Rosalie Freedman of Philadelphia painting a portrait of President Wilson, holding the brush between her teeth. She lost the use of her hands through illness.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB CONVENTION, BEREA, KY.

On Thursday, at 1:10 o'clock, Madison County Agricultural Club Members met Rockcastle and other visiting County Club Members at the train. They were brought from the station to the College campus by trucks and automobiles, making a few visits in town before reaching the Pavilion, where they met friends and were supplied with an abundance of ice water.

After cooling and visiting, the meeting was called to order by the County Agent. The Club officers were introduced, one by one, then the visiting County Agents, District Agents, local leaders and friends. Prof. F. O. Clark, Dean of the Vocational Department, Berea College, delivered the welcome address as a College representative, while Mr. J. W. Herndon welcomed as a citizen of Berea. Responses were given by Mr. J. M. Feltner, District Club Agent of Eastern Kentucky, and Mr. A. M. Hiatt, Cashier of the Broadhead Bank, Broadhead, Kentucky. After acquaintance had been made the group was divided up in six squads, each squad headed by a FOUR

leader, and started on a visiting tour, visiting dairy barn, horse barn, printing office, laundry, power house and lighting plant, ice factory, garden and canning factory.

From 7:00 to 8:00 on Thursday night these young people were entertained by a chimes concert while playing games and rolling on the grass in front of the College Library. At 8:00 o'clock more than 1200 people gathered in the College Chapel and enjoyed a movie, contributed free of charge, to the Convention, by S. R. Seale, of Berea. At 10:00 o'clock the girls gathered in Kentucky Hall and the boys in Putnam Hall for the night. These young full-flowing lives were still active at 2:00 a.m., but soon after, visited slumberland.

Friday, July 25, the Convention was addressed by Mr. Kercher, State Leader of Clubs, Mr. Feltner, District Agent in Club work of Eastern Kentucky, Dean Cooper, State College of Agriculture, A. M. Hiatt, Cashier of Broadhead Bank, Rockcastle County, John F. Dean, Cashier of Berea Bank & Trust Co., and John L. Gay, Cashier of the Berea National Bank. These were stirring and thrilling speeches. Dean Cooper, of the State College of Agriculture, spoke plainly of the outlook of the boys and girls. His speech was enjoyed by both Club members and visiting friends.

From 7:00 to 8:00 in the evening, the Convention was entertained at the County Agent's home, where they enjoyed old time music and stories of Uncle Remus. Also many games and interesting jokes. At 8:00 o'clock another movie was given in the College Chapel on the subject of Poultry Pests and Seed Corn. These reels were furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the International Harvester Company. This was a very instructive lecture given in the form of a movie. Again everybody retired to their respective rooms and enjoyed a peaceful and quite night.

Saturday morning found more than 250 people ready for the program at 8:00 o'clock. Reports were made of each Club and speeches

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$2.15@2.16, No. 3 white \$2.14@2.15, No. 2 yellow \$2.04@2.05, No. 3 yellow \$2.04@2.05, No. 2 mixed \$2.04@2.05, No. 3 mixed \$2.02@2.04, white ear \$2.14@2.16, yellow ear \$2.10@2.12.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton old \$27@33.50, new \$27@32.50, clover, old \$20@25.

Oats—No. 2 white \$5@5.50, No. 3 white \$4.75@5.00, No. 2 mixed \$3@3.40, No. 3 mixed \$2@2.30.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 55 1/2c, centralized creamery extras 54c, firsts 50 1/2c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 44c, firsts 42 1/2c, ordinary firsts 39c.

Live Poultry—Broiler, 2 lbs and over, 40c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 32c; do under 5 lbs, 32c; do roosters, 20c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$11.50@12, butcher steers, extra \$12@14, good to choice \$11.50@12, heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$7@10.50; cows, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$7.50@8, common to fair \$6.25@7, canners \$5.50@6, stockers and feeders \$7@10.50.

Calves—Extra \$18, fair to good \$12@17, common and large \$7@10.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$23.50, good to choice packers and butchers 23.50, medium \$23@23.50, stags \$10@14, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@19.25, light shippers \$22, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$20.75.

and papers read by representatives of each club. (All Club Members) After the papers and speeches by club members, an election was held by Counties for the purpose of electing officers for 1920. This was a very interesting session. After the election there were minute speeches made by County Agents, District Agent, Club leaders and parents. The Saturday morning program was an inspiration, especially to the parents and visiting people. It is hoped that each county in the State of Kentucky can hold annual Club Conventions of this nature.

At 12:00 the Madison County Club Members marched to the train with the Rockcastle County Members and other visiting club members. The scenes at the station were common, such as shaking hands, saying good bye, and as the train pulled out, the waving hands and handkerchiefs were plentiful.

Berea College deserves credit for making it possible for this Junior Agricultural Club Convention to be held at Berea. The College furnished the meals and lodging; and to have heard the club members express their appreciation for Berea College, you would have been convinced that the entire Convention appreciated the hospitalities of the College in the most appreciative way.

Papers that were read by club members at this Convention will be published, from time to time, in The Citizen and Signal.

Junior Agricultural Club Convention Berea, Kentucky

Resolutions

We, the committee on resolutions, have the following to offer:

1. That we heartily endorse and approve the calling of this meeting at Berea and the good work that is being done by the County Agent Spence.

2. That we recommend a meeting similar to this be held in each county, and that these county conventions be followed by group conventions, their locations to be determined by road facilities, accommodations, etc.

3. We further recommend that the State College of Agriculture make it possible to hold a State Convention as a climax of all these group conventions and that this State Convention be held in connection with the Annual County Agents' Meeting at Lexington, so that the agents may have a chance to care for their members while attending this convention. We further recommend that the State College of Agriculture provide necessary accommodations for the club members while in Lexington, and also as an inducement, to meet their actual living expenses while attending these meetings.

4. That this committee recommend some systematic method of holding these conventions and organization of the whole State, and that this method be as follows:

Each local club have its officers which are to be President and Secretary.

Each County, as a unit, have its officers which are to be the same. Each group to have its presiding officers.

Then at the State Convention there be elected a president and secretary who will preside over the work in all the State. And we further recommend that these officers and club leaders have some kind of official recognition. That to be eligible to attend these meetings, except the local and county meetings, each member must have made and received a Certificate of Merit the previous year.

5. That we wish to thank Dean Cooper for his visit and the splendid address delivered.

6. That we wish to express our thanks for the pictures made possible by Mr. Seale.

7. That we wish to express our thanks to Mr. Feltner for his coming and interest shown in this work. Also thanks are due to Mr. Swanner, of Laurel County, Mr. Reynolds, of Jackson County, Mr. Harrison, of Powell County, and Mr. Rudder, of Whitley County, for their co-operation and delegation.

8. That we wish to express our thanks for the hospitality shown by Berea College and indorse the fact that they are very able to care for the delegates, and entertainment features are always at hand while in Berea. Also the Prudential Committee of the College deserves many thanks for the good service and accommodations made possible only through them.

9. That we believe that every attendant of these meetings deserves

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

Mountain Summer School

June 6 to July 11, and July 11 to August 15

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is adapted to those who can come for five weeks, or ten weeks. There will be a special week for ministers and religious leaders, and another week for farmers.

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks	Ten Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
*Table Board, women	10.00	20.00
Room Rent	2.50	5.00
Totals	\$18.50	\$35.00

*Men Pay for Board 11.25 22.50

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

Special Fees

	Ten Weeks
Business Courses	\$5.00
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	2.50
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	7.50
Use of Piano, one hour per day	7.50
Use of Organ, one hour per day	7.50
Use of Music Library	50
Class Work in Harmony	3.00

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fall Term Begins September 17.

credit and praise for their co-operation and good spirit that they have shown during the entire session of the Convention.

Committee—

Approved

Roscoe R. Rudder, County Agent—Chairman

Lona C. Fish, Club Member

W. R. Reynolds, County Agent

Homer B. Hansel, Club Member

Russell Nicely, Club Member

Charles Lewis, Club Member

Severe hot weather is hard on little chicks.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

JAMS, JELLIES AND BUTTERS

By Prof. Walter W. Chenoweth

Reprinted from
"The Modern Priscilla"
for July.

The home manufacture of these delicious fruit products offer an opportunity to the housewife to provide her family with a large supply of appetizing and nutritious foods.

When properly made they are not expensive and should form a large item in our daily diet. They offer an avenue through which the cheaper grades of fruits may be converted into desirable food products.

The character and condition of the fruit is of first importance in making any fruit product. It need not be of fancy grade as regards size, color, and freedom from blemishes, but it may be and frequently should be, for economic reasons, those fruits which, because of size, blemishes, or degree of ripeness, would not find a ready sale as fresh fruit.

The fruit should be ripe and if at all possible should have ripened on the plant. Do not use green or stale fruits. Stale or unripe fruits cannot impart to products made from them those characters which they themselves do not possess, flavor and quality.

Ripe fruits have a maximum of flavor and quality and sufficient acids and pectins for ordinary manufacturing purposes.

Jams

Jams may be made from any grade of wholesome fruit. Generally where fruits are plentiful the small, misshapen and soft berries are utilized for this product, leaving the larger, perfect, firm fruit for canning and preserves.

The cooking of jams should be rapid, i. e., they should be cooked at the boiling-point. The sugar should not be added until the product begins to thicken, and the cooking should be continued for at least ten to fifteen minutes.

Jams should have a fine, even texture with no free liquid separating from the solid portion. The consistency should be such that they spread easily, and they should not be thin enough to run. They are usually finished when they will heap upon a spoon, i. e., a spoon dipped into the cooking mass can be lifted out heaping full.

If a spiced jam is desired, the spices may be added just before removing from the fire. Stir thoroughly to distribute the spices uniformly throughout.

Jams made as directed will not keep in open or paraffin-sealed glasses as well as when equal weights of sugar and fruits are used. It is therefore advisable, and in most cases necessary, to put these less sweet jams into sterilized and hermetic-sealed containers such as the ordinary glass fruit-jar.

These jars, rubbers, and lids should be thoroughly washed, placed in a pan of water and boiled for a few minutes. The hot jars are then filled into these sterile containers and sealed at once.

Strawberry Jam

4 pounds fruit 2 pounds sugar
Remove the hulls and thoroughly wash the fruit. Place in a preserving-kettle and, using a potato-masher or fruit-jar, crush a part of all of the fruit. Set over a slow fire until the juice flows freely. Then bring quickly to the boiling-point and continue to cook until the product thickens somewhat. Stir frequently to prevent scorching. Add the sugar and, stirring constantly, cook rapidly until the desired consistency is obtained. Pour while boiling hot into clean sterilized jars and seal while hot.

The amount of sugar may be increased or decreased. Any great increase, however, will mask the true fruit flavor and the jam becomes too rich to be appetizing.

Jams may be made from the other small fruits in the same way.

Fruit Butters

Fruit butters should be classed among the very best of our fruit products. They are easily made and are highly prized by all who know them. They offer a method of using fruit which is not suitable for canning or otherwise preserving. They should be classed among the least expensive of fruit products.

They are made chiefly from such fruits as the apple, pear, plum, peach, and grape. They differ from a marmalade in that they have a uniform texture. The old-fashioned method of making butter from

fruits required a long period of several hours cooking. Modern methods in both home and factory processes have shortened this to a few hours. If the fruits are cooked until very tender or until they form a pulp, and are then run through a fine sieve or colander, the labor of peeling is eliminated, better color is obtained from such fruits as plums and red apples, and the product is given a fine grain. Under the old-time method the fine grain was obtained by prolonged cooking and stirring.

Fruit butters should be cooked until they are quite thick. Their consistency should be such that they are soft, spread easily, and when a spoon is lifted up from the boiling mass it will come up heaping full, or when a spoonful is placed on a dish no liquid separates from the solid portion.

Toward the close of the cooking period the boiling product is very apt to sputter considerably, and serious burns may result if stirring is done with a spoon. In order to overcome this danger and discomfort, a device for stirring should be made, as follows: A paddle-shaped stick, two or three inches longer than the vessel is deep, with a hole near the small end into which a broom-handle or other light stick is fastened, gives a F-shaped implement which enables the operator to sit at a safe distance from the sputtering butter to avoid being burned. It also removes the necessity for standing near or over a hot fire.

The butters are to be especially recommended as a substitute for the more expensive jams and jellies, particularly for children. There are two general types, i. e., those intended for a spread, which contain some added sugar, and those to be used as a relish, which contain little or no added sugar. The former are the more desirable since they do take the place of jams and jellies and may be eaten in quantity without harm to either children or adults.

The sweetened butters may be spread in thin sheets in pie-tins or on baking sheets, placed in a slow oven, leaving the door ajar, and dried, forming a delicious confection. One gallon of butter will make five or six pounds of dried butter or apple candy.

Apple Butter

1 peck ripe cooking apples
2 gallons cider 1 to 1 1/2 pounds sugar
Wash the apples, remove all bad spots and cut into quarters or slices. Place the pieces of fruit in a porcelain or aluminum vessel, add three or four quarts of the sweet cider and heat to the boiling-point. Continue to boil until the fruit is reduced to a pulp. Meanwhile place remainder of sweet cider in another similar vessel and boil down to one quart. Pour the cooked fruit into a sieve or colander, and, using a cup or fruit-jar, force the pulp through. Return the pulp to the cooking vessel, add the remainder of the cider and cook with constant stirring until it begins to thicken, which will be shown by the sputtering of the cooking product. Add the sugar and continue the cooking until the desired consistency is obtained. This last cooking process will require two to three hours. If a spiced product is desired, add three teaspoons of ground cinnamon and two of ground cloves just before removing from the fire. Fill the hot butter into sterilized glass jars and seal. About four quarts of finished product should be obtained from this recipe.

If a tart butter is desired to be used as a relish instead of a spread, omit the sugar.

Apple butter made in this way is an excellent substitute for the rich jellies and preserves so commonly eaten.

If cider is not available, add enough water to start the cooking and proceed as directed, except that the sugar should be increased by one-half pound. The cider is not absolutely necessary, but adds much to the flavor and quality of the butter.

PLAN RETURN OF RAILROADS

Go Back to Owners First of Year With Protective Legislation, Says Senator Cummins

Washington, July 28.—The country's railways will be returned to their private owners by January 1, 1920, with protective legislation, declared Senator Cummins of Iowa, chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the senate.

For two weeks the committee has been working on the proposed legislation for the return of the road.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 3

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

LESSON TEXTS—Rev. 7:9-12; John 4:1-10; 19:24; Mat. 6:5, 6; Heb. 10:19-25.
GOLDEN TEXT—God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.—John 4:24.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mat. 4:10; Psalms 84 and 122.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Children praising God (Mat. 21:15, 16).
JUNIOR TOPIC—Worship in God's house (Luke 2:41-50).
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Why worship and how.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The nature and value of true worship.

1. What is Worship? (Rev. 7:12).

It is the attitude of the soul toward God, which recognizes him as the Supreme Being of the universe and benevolently inclined toward his creatures. It is the outgoing of the affections toward him and the ascription of praise and adoration to him as the one from whom all blessings come, the one to whom all glory and honor should be given, the one who is all-wise and powerful.

II. Whom to Worship (Rev. 7:10-12).

1. God (vv. 11, 12; cf. Matt. 4:10). Since in him we live, move and have our being (Acts 17:28), and from him every good and perfect gift cometh (James 1:17), we should worship and adore him.

2. Jesus Christ the Lamb (v. 10). We should worship him because he is God and because he, in the incarnation, linked himself with humanity and on the cross made an atonement for us and is now our high priest, through whom we have access to God (Heb. 10:21).

III. Qualifications for Acceptable Worship (John 4:1-10, 19-24).

This is a fine example of personal evangelism. Christ "must needs go through Samaria" to find this poor, sinful woman. He skillfully disclosed his identity to her. He knew the deep need of her soul, even the inward unrest which was hers while practicing sin. He made the point of contact by that which was uppermost in her mind, namely, water, and passed from the water of earthly to the water of everlasting life which was in himself (v. 10). In order to worship God acceptably there must be—

1. Knowledge of Christ (v. 10). Must know him as a prophet from God (v. 19)—the one sent of God (Acts 7:37; cf. Deut. 18:15) to make known to lost men the way to God. Must know him as the Messiah—the one anointed of God to save lost men (John 4:42).

2. A new nature (vv. 23, 24). Only the regenerated can worship God in spirit. Jesus declared "that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit" (John 3:6). "Except a man be born from above, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3). The natural man has not the capacity to "see" God, therefore he cannot worship him. God is spirit, therefore only the one whose spirit has been quickened can enter into fellowship with him in worship.

3. A sanctified life (Heb. 10:22). The life is sanctified by the Spirit (1 Peter 1:2); through obedience to the Word of God (John 17:17).

4. Faith in God (Heb. 11:6; cf. 10:22). Pretended worship without vitalized faith is an abomination to God.

5. Men of every nation and kindred (Rev. 7:9). God is the God of all nations.

IV. Where to Worship.

1. In secret (Matt. 6:5, 6). The soul shut up with God, with the world and its cares shut out, really worships. Every Christian ought to have a secret chamber.

2. In the assembly (Heb. 10:24, 25). While the private prayer is of first importance, there is value in joint worship with fellow Christians which should not be overlooked. The actions of others are helpful in conducting a frame of mind for worship.

3. Everywhere (John 4:20-24). God is the Omnipresent Spirit, therefore wherever there is a person whose nature is spiritual he can worship. Christianity is unlike every other religion in that without ritual or temple the individual may worship God anywhere. John as truly worshiped God in Patmos as in the assembly at Ephesus, or Paul in the Roman prison as well as with the beloved saints at Philippi.

To Those Who Seek.

It profits little to know Christ himself after the flesh; but he gives his spirit to good men that searcheth the deep things of God.—John Smith.

How Can One Forget?

God living in us, and with us, and under us! How then can a man forget God?

The True Christian.

He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true wayfarer Christian.—John Milton.

Finds More of God.

The deeper one digs in nature the more of God he finds.

Beauty Made by God.

How much more beauty God has made than human eyes can see.

The Crown of Thorns

By REV. GEORGE GUILLE
Extension Department, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT—And when they had plaited a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head.—Matt. 27:29.



No chronicler, left to his own wisdom, would have written this story of the cross as it is written here. Instead of a few verses, we should have found a volume, and all the descriptive powers at the writer's command would have been summoned to set forth this greatest and most important fact in all history.

The Spirit of God is the narrator of these events and he has written down just what he designed should become a part of Holy Scripture—nothing more and nothing less—so that, wherever this story should be told, these things that transpired at the cross should be told in connection with it.

And the first thing written here is the epitome of all that follows: A crown of thorns upon that holy head! Last King of David's line to be crowned in Jerusalem, yet no royal diadem adorns his brow; the time for the diadems has not yet come and the thorns are the price he must pay for these.

In a holy symbolism we are to listen to the story our God so joys to tell, and which he takes every occasion to tell, though men are so slow to hear. We turn back to the opening chapters of the Bible and there, in Genesis 3, we learn what the symbolism is. There we hear God pronouncing a curse upon creation because of sin, and this is what he says: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee . . . In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground . . . for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." This curse abides upon all creation still and it is written that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

A famous musician has declared that all the sounds of nature are in the minor key and that all the animals so express themselves. We speak of the "sighing" of the wind and the "moaning" of the sea. Ah, it is nature's sad cry because of what sin has wrought in God's fair creation.

But see! that which symbolizes the curse is woven into a crown for our lovely Lord to tell us what he has become on our behalf, "for it is written, cursed is everyone that hangeth on a tree," and thus on that cross of awful shame he answered to all the curse of sin for us.

Draining to its bitter dregs the cup of Divine wrath against sin, he has turned it into a cup of eternal blessing and his loving hand presses it to our lips. Drink, oh soul, and live! Yea, "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us." While upon creation the curse still abides, and the physical being of the Christian, being still a part of this groaning creation, bears the tokens of the curse, his soul is forever delivered. And this deliverance guarantees the deliverance of the very body itself, so that "the sufferings of this present time" occasioned by the curse, "are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us," "because the creature shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption," and "this body of our humiliation" shall be changed into the likeness of Christ's body of glory.

But observe how fully he has, in his own blessed person, met the curse of sin. "In sorrow shalt thou eat." But he is "the Man of Sorrows," saying as he goes to the cross for us, "Now is my soul exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." Out of his awful sorrow comes our joy. Made a curse for us "that the blessing of Abraham might come on" us!

But again: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread!" And of him who bore the curse for us it is written that "His sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling from him."

"Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." And Christ became that for us, and then, in that body thus prepared went into the dust of death, "made sin" in that awful place "that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."

Oh, what a Savior! A thousand shames on the soul that feels no enthusiasm over the very mention of his name!

The last word in the Old Testament is "curse," but the last word in the New Testament is "grace," and this grace is pronounced upon all who believe in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Yet a little while and he who was made a curse for us shall come out of those heavens into which he has gone and then shall the very creation itself be delivered from the curse that is upon it now, so that the earth, which never has done so, "shall yield her increase" and become a very garden of the Lord.

AMERICA'S DEAD TO REMAIN IN FRANCE

BILL PENDING TO APPROPRIATE
\$500,000 TO ESTABLISH A NA-
TIONAL CEMETERY.

CAPT. DANIELS' FINE PLAN

Former Landscape Engineer of National Parks Suggests That American Trees and Wild Flowers Be Transplanted to Resting Place of Heroes.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Senator Spencer of Missouri has introduced a bill to appropriate \$500,000 to establish in France an American national cemetery in which shall be buried the fallen soldiers of the American expeditionary forces. The measure already has passed the senate and is now pending in the house.

In the bill is a provision for the appointment of three senators and three representatives to plan and carry out the terms of the measure. It is not taken for granted by the friends of the project that these members of congress actually will select the place for the national cemetery nor undertake to plan its arrangement.

It has been suggested that the only thing to do is to send to France some American expert who combines engineering ability with a sense of landscape beauty in order that the cemetery shall be entirely worthy of the purpose to which it is to be dedicated.

As time goes on it becomes increasingly evident that the bodies of the majority of our dead in France will remain there, hallowing the soil on which they gave up their lives for the cause of liberty. It was believed at the outset that the United States government would bring back to this country the remains of all its heroes. This thought was based on the evident desire of most of the families of the dead that such a course should be pursued. A change has come over the situation and recently there have been strong intimations that American fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers feel it is more fitting that their dead kin shall continue to rest where they made the heroic sacrifice.

Roosevelts Led the Way.

Undoubtedly the example set by former President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the case of their son Quentin, had much to do with the change of American opinion upon this subject. Colonel Roosevelt before he died joined with his wife in a statement that he thought it highly fitting that his son who went to his death in battle should rest in the place of his endeavor. Immediately following this expression of sentiment in the case there was a marked falling off in the requests from Americans that the bodies of their dead should be brought back to the United States. In many letters which were received at that time, the Roosevelt sentiment was echoed.

An appealing plan has been suggested for the great American cemetery in France, and already it has been proposed to members of congress from various sections of the country, and all of them have given it approval. The suggestion comes from Capt. Mark Daniels of the engineer corps, who, by profession is a landscape engineer. Captain Daniels was the landscape engineer of the Yosemite national park and general superintendent and landscape engineer of the United States national parks in 1914-16.

Beautiful Idea of Capt. Daniels.

It is believed by this army officer that a study should be made of the various sections of the embattled parts of France, and that some place beside a river where the soil is responsive should be chosen for the American national cemetery. The thought which has appealed most strongly to members of congress, and to others who know of it, is that there should be planted in the cemetery trees from every state in the Union, and that American wild flowers should be transplanted to blossom on and among the graves of the valiant.

If this plan were to be carried out, the dead of all the states would lie, as one might say, in home surroundings. It is possible to grow in France many of the trees which find root and life in the various states of the Union. The willows, the maples, the pines, the magnolias, the sequoias, and scores of other American trees will find the soil of France hospitable.

The subject has been studied already and it is known that so far as the tree and the wild flower growths are concerned, it is entirely feasible. The sentiment which attaches to the plan is strong.

In France in 1915 and again in 1918, I gathered on the battlefields wild flowers which I could not tell from those of the same general species which grow in the United States. The red clover was slightly different, but in the daisies and the buttercups I could distinguish few variations. Trees of the same families, but perhaps of not exactly the same species as those which grow in the United States, are abundant in France. The white birches, the oaks, and other trees with which Americans are familiar, grow there strong and beautiful. All these trees are closely akin to the American species, and with the soil of France hospitable as it is, tree men say that our own growths will take kindly to the new environment.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN GENERALS FOR THEIR WORK



Ambassador Jusserand of France (center) standing in front of the French embassy in Washington with American officers upon whom he had conferred the Legion of Honor on behalf of the French government. In the group are shown Major Generals Coe, Kenly, Barnett, Snow and Sibert.

APACHES HOLD THEIR LAST TRIBAL MEETING



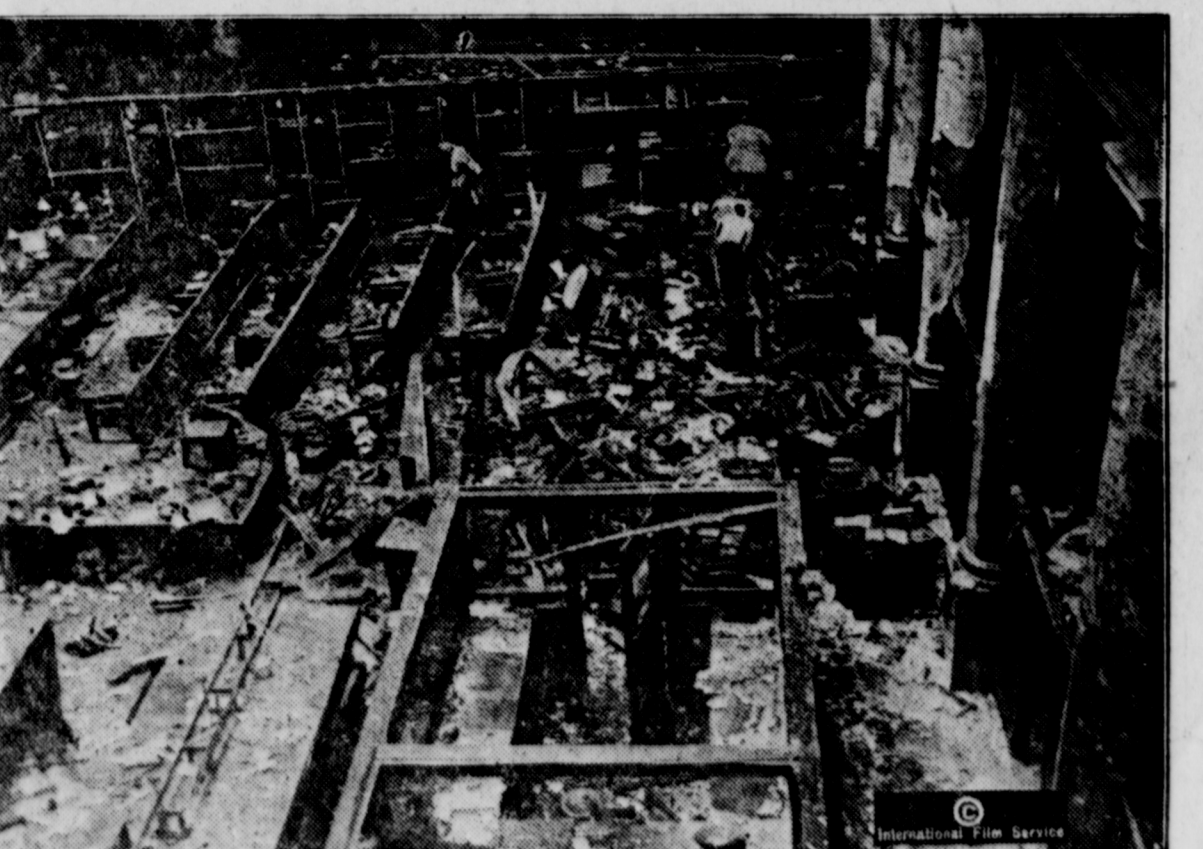
The remaining members of the famed Apache tribe, once a number, held their last encampment at Mesquiteria, N. M., recently. The tribe was once the most feared and populous of Indian groups in the West. The ceremonies this year took the form of ceremonial dances, feasting and other exercises dear to the heart of the redman.

BOSTON STREETS CONGESTED BY CAR STRIKE



Streets and sidewalks in Boston are congested by persons walking or riding to work in any sort of conveyance during the car strike, which has tied up transportation.

TERRIBLE BLIMP DISASTER IN CHICAGO



Fourteen persons were killed and 26 injured when a dirigible balloon owned by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company caught fire above the loop district of Chicago and crashed through the roof of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. Ten of the victims were employees of the bank and three were members of the crew. The illustration shows the scene inside the bank after the disaster.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, July 29. — Rain is needed very badly here. Corn and gardens are looking bad. — Several club boys and girls attended the Club Convention at Berea last week, and report a fine time. — Miss Bessie Rogers and Dudley Bicknell were married July 26. — Willie and Dostley Baker have just returned from France. — School began at Clover Bottom last Monday with George Sparks as teacher. — Miss Mary Coyle was at McKee on business last week. — Most all the boys around here have gone to Hamilton, O., or some other place to work. — Mr. and Mrs. Charley Lunsford are visiting in Garrard county this week.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, July 26. — The farmers over the county are almost thru with their crops of corn and have their oats sowed. — There was a fine crop of oats here this year. — The oil business is still booming in this county. Near Airdale, north of here, four good producing wells were brought in this week, and six more are being drilled. — We are needing rain very badly here at present. — There seems to be a shortage of teachers in this county this year. We have near a dozen schools with no teachers. — M. F. Cable and Luther Kincaid of Fin-castle were in town Saturday on business. — Miss Pearl Eckman of Primrose was in town Saturday on business. — Our county received from Uncle Sam last week a war truck, which will be used on the roads in this county.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Conway

Conway, July 28. — The drouth still continues. Crops are damag-ing, especially gardens and tobacco. — Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rice and Miss Gertrude Rice all left Sunday for a visit in Laurel county with Mr. Rice's sister, Mrs. Mary McKnight. — Roy Lewis, who has been visiting his uncle, S. P. Caudell, has returned to his home at Whites-burg. — Mrs. J. C. McKnight of Laurel county is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. P. Caudell. — C. D. Estridge, one of our merchants, has sold his stock of goods to O. M. Payne of Disputanta. He is to give possession September 1. We are sorry to give Mr. Estridge up, as he was a good merchant. — Mr. Browning of Paint Lick was a visitor in Conway Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Austin Huff, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Huff of Berea motored to Conway Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bailey. — C. A. McCollum, who is working at Livingston on the Dixie Highway, was with home-folks over Sunday. — Miss Ora Wynn, who has been visiting at the home of her uncle, E. C. Wynn, of Berea, returned home Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wynn and Miss Fannie Wynn went to Berea Satur-day.

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, July 27. — Hiram Thacker is on Crooked Creek thresh-ing wheat and oats for the neigh-bors. — Willis Singleton is working in Jackson county this week. — W. M. Anglin, the deputy sheriff, spent Tuesday night with C. L. Thomas. — Mrs. Lella Mink of Liv-ington spent Saturday and Sunday with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Griffin, of this place. — The women of this section are aver-aging \$3.00 a day picking blackber-ries. — The Rev. Dillard Parker, our favorite Baptist preacher, is in a very serious condition by his mind being disturbed. Dr. Pennington says by close attention his mind may get better. — John Alcorn's house caught fire Thursday and came very near burning down. But by the help of the neighbors they saved it. Robert McFarian and Mat Ballard are our candidates for rep-resentatives. — Several of the

neighbors are planning to attend the fair at Mt. Vernon, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of August. — Our school is progressing nicely with Jack Jones of Big Hill as teacher. — The blackberry fun is on the head of the creek.

MADISON COUNTY Coyle

Coyle, July 28. — Mr. and Mrs. Parkey Denney were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Gentry Sunday. — Tom Glossip attended church at Dreyfus Sunday. — Mrs. Willie Oglesby and children visited her aunt, Maggie Coffee, last Wednes-day. — H. G. Cox was in Richmond on business Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Joe Carpenter of Rogersville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Glossip. — Mrs. George Bishop and Mrs. John Glossip went to Richmond last Wednesday. — Several from this place attended Sunday school at Speedwell Sun-day. — Johnnie Glossip visited friends and relatives at Rogersville Saturday night and Sunday.

Panola

Panola, July 28. — The farmer is beginning to look rather melan-choly over the excessive heat and the prolonged drouth. The corn and tobacco that looked so promis-ing in this locality are beginning to show the effects of the drouth. — Uncle Charley Cox continues quite ill with rheumatism. Wilgus Hunter is also confined to his bed with rheumatism. — Ellen Wilson of Irvine is visiting the family of Clay Wilson. — Mr. and Mrs. Willie French and children and Myrtle Lamb of Richmond were the week end guests of the family of James French. — Shelton Rose and wife (nee Lil Chrisman) of Franklin, Ohio, are visiting the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Chrisman. — Mr. and Mrs. John Cox and children were guests of the family of Jeff Garrett, Sun-day. — Mrs. Lucy Mize, and Dor-othy and Moss, were with the family of Charles Cox last week. — Solon Kindred and family of Carlisle, O., are the guests of the former's par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kindred. — Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kindred, Earl Kindred, Clella Kindred, Solon Kin-dred and wife and son, Hurley, were dinner guests of the family of Rollie Cox, Monday. — Mr. and Mr. Erby Bicknell were guests of the family of J. B. Kindred, Monday. — Mrs. Eliza Elliott is visiting her daugh-ter, Lizzie Kaiser, in Toledo, O. — Would like to have the Disputanta news.

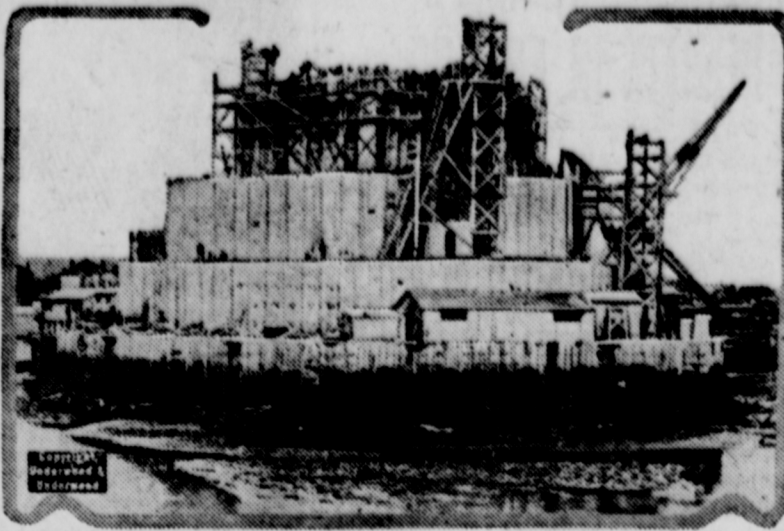
Harts

Harts, July 28. — Crops are suffer-ing very badly in this section for want of rain. — Sunday school is progressing nicely at this place with an average attendance of forty-five. Come out and join our band and get something good. — Professor Jack-son of New York spoke to our school Sunday afternoon with words of praise and encouragement. — Mr. and Mrs. Willard Barclay of Red House visited friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. Maria Lake of Richmond visited T. J. Lake and family Sunday. — There will be an ice cream supper here at the rural school house Sat-urday night, August 2. Everybody invited to come. We all expect to have a big time. — C. B. Anderson, who has just returned from France, was in our midst a few days ago. Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, July 21. — Russell Lowry of Hamilton, O., is visiting his father, William Lowry, near here this week. — Hubert Spry, the last of the over sea boys of this place, came in yesterday. He had been gone about two years. — Taft Eu-banks and family of Baker Station came up today to visit home folks. — We are still having a protracted dry spell here and rain is needed very badly. — Most of the tobacco

BRITISH MYSTERY SALVAGE SHIP



This is the new Southwick "mystery" salvage ship now in the course of construction near Brighton, England. It is made of hollow concrete vessels which are flooded and sunk in pairs and lashed to each side of the wreck. The water is then pumped from them and they rise, bringing with them the wreck.

is the smallest we have ever seen for this late in the summer. — W. A. Matherly and family of Winchester came yesterday to visit his father, J. H. Matherly, for a day or two. — Most all of the blackberry wagons have stopped hauling berries, owing to the continued dry weather. Most berries have dried up and fell off the briars. — Fred Witt went to the Clark County Hospital last week, where he had an operation performed. — Dr. A. T. Neal and wife will leave here about August 1st for a month's visit in Missouri and other western states. — Alvin Lowry will go to Hamilton, O., tomorrow to work for several months. — A Moon-light School will begin here about August 1st. We hope everybody will go who cannot read and write. — Tack Wills has bought an auto truck to do his huckstering on. — Success to The Citizen and all of its many readers.

CLAY COUNTY Burning Springs

Burning Springs, July 28. — The Rev. George Young filled his regular appointment in the M. E. Church here Saturday night and Sunday, with a very large attendance. He is a great favorite with all. — The Union S. S. is in a very flourishing condition. — Professor Robinson will soon be able to take charge of his school work here. Three of his children from Indiana have been visiting him. — Mrs. James Jewell's mother, Mrs. Combs, of Sachyo, died recently, and leaves a family of grown-up children and a husband to mourn for her. — Mrs. Nancy Wil-son, of Malcom, was on business here recently. — Rutherford Roberts, a graduate of Berea Normal Depart-ment, and now a successful lawyer and Commonwealth attorney of Hy-den, has been on a lecturing tour in behalf of his friend, Hiram Brock, for State Senator. No voter can afford to do otherwise than sup-port one who has done so much al-ready for Eastern Kentucky. — A party of young men from Malcom went to Hamilton recently to look for work. — Nelson Jeff will have a sale the first Monday in August. He expects to locate in Hamilton. — On last Friday evening Mrs. Alex Clarkston died, after a lingering illness of neuremic poisoning and a complication of diseases. About twelve years ago Mr. and Mrs. Clarkston left their comfortable farm on Rader and located here, where they have formed many friends. She was the mother of a large family, of whom John and S. R. now reside in Berea. Her devotion to her family and church have en-deared her so that she will be great-ly missed by all. Most of her chil-dren were at home when the peace-ful end, for which she had been praying so long, came. The Rev. Young had charge of the impressive funeral exercises the next day when

she was laid away in the Macedo-nia Cemetery.

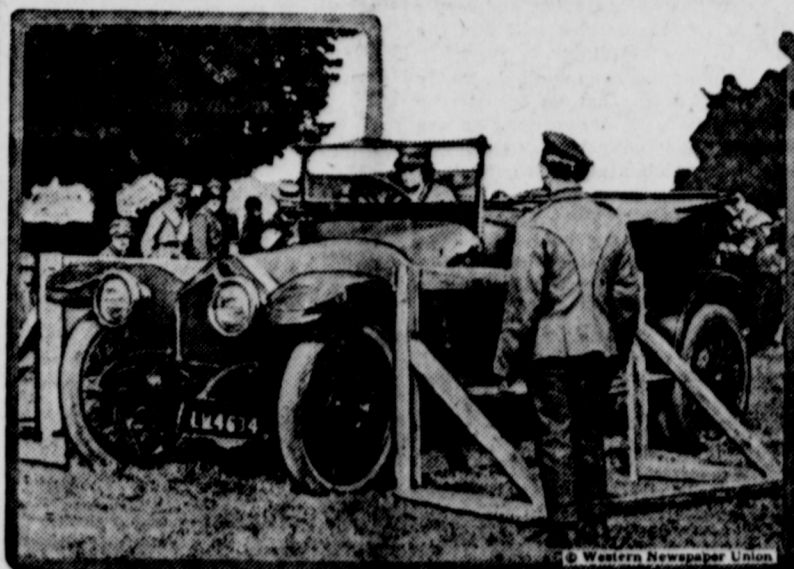
OWSLEY COUNTY Earnestville

Earnestville, July 28. — School is progressing nicely at Moores with Hattie Gabbard as teacher. — The typhoid fever is raging in this vicinity, in the homes of Preston Gab-bard, Tilford Creech, Charley Creech, and Arthur Creech. All are very ill. Dr. B. F. Tye is the at-tending physician. — Mrs. Lizzie Ramey of Travellers Rest was the guest of C. T. Gabbard last week. — Mr. Woolman of Cressmont pre-ached to a large and attentive crowd at Delvinta Sunday. — Miss Pearl Bowman of Dayton, O., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Bowman. — A revival meeting has been going on at New Berry for the past week. — The threshing machine has start-ed and is getting along nicely. — A big pie supper was given at Trav-ellers Rest Saturday night in order to buy the boys a base ball outfit. — Elmer Flannery, who has been in the service for several years, has returned home.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, July 28. — Mrs. Neville Moberly and little son, Dale, of Richmond were guests, Wednesday, of Mrs. John Wynn. — Miss Bessie McGuire is able to be at home, hav-ing undergone a successful opera-tion for appendicitis at the Robin-son Hospital at Berea. — James Harve Ralston, traveling salesman, was at home Wednesday. He was on his way to West Virginia, where he will work. — Mr. and Mrs. John Wynn and Mr. and Mrs. Felix Pennington motored to Ohio last week to visit Mr. Pennington's parents. — E. S. Moyers has bought a farm in Ohio. — Miss Fannie Dowden has been ill with bronchitis. — Miss Lucile Ward of Louisville has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Fay Ward, the past week. — Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hendren and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Noe spent the week end at Crab Orchard Springs. — Mr. and Mrs. Tom Logsdon visited his par-ents at Waco, Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Labon Kirk are in Cincinnati this week. — Miss Ethel Estridge is visiting friends in Indiana. — Miss Lillian Smith of London is the guest of the Misses Addie and Mossie Chrisillis. — Miss Iona Dunn, teacher of the Strong Point school, was quite ill the latter part of the week. — Mrs. William Ralston, of Lancaster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis. — Mrs. Burtram Brown has resigned as bookkeeper at the Garage of Pat-rick & Conn. At present Mr. Pat-rick is acting as bookkeeper. — Mrs. J. T. Thompson spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Pennington, at Slate Lick Springs. — Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn and A. B. Wynn motored to Conway, Sunday.

HOW ENGLAND TRAINED WOMEN DRIVERS



Regent's park practice for women of royal army service corps. A student driving her car through narrow gates, which barely allow the machine to pass between, thereby attaining great accuracy and precision in driving.

ITALY HARD HIT BY COAL FAMINE

All Other Problems Pale Before
Paralysis of Big
Industries

LACK OF FUEL STOPS WORK

Nation Will Be Ruined if Aid Is Long
Withheld—Price of Coal Is \$50
a Ton When It Is to Be
Had at All.

Rome.—Italians are struck by the similarity of problems which face cit-izens of this small country and of the big, rich and most prosperous United States. They read of food profiteering, of rent profiteering, of railroad de-ficits, rub their eyes and exclaim: "Is it possible that even America, that gold-mine amongst countries, has these worries, just as we have?" Even the Italian public school teachers' strike which has driven millions of mothers to distraction, seems to have a faint reflection on the other side.

But one problem here has no coun-terpart in America. It is the coal fam-ine. This is the worst trouble this country has to face. Everything else pales before it, for the lack of coal is paralyzing industry, closing factories and casting thousands of men and wo-men out of employment. People who listen with or without approval, to D'Annunzio's wild diatribes against Americans and especially against Pres-ident Wilson, know at the back of their minds that only the coal famine really matters.

Coal Scarcity Threatens Ruin.

Every thinking man and woman here knows that unless the coal famine is stopped, ruin will soon stare Italy in the face. Her coal supply which must be entirely imported, is never enough to last for more than a few weeks. Italy pays \$30 a ton for coal that costs \$15 in France, \$10 in England and \$8 in Germany. The Italian gov-ernment has tried to get big coal con-tracts with American mine owners. American coal, at the pit's mouth is cheaper than any other. But Italy can-not get the transports except at such rates that make American coal a pro-hibitive luxury. Italy had no coal mines destroyed during the war, be-cause she had none to be destroyed. It-aly has suffered from coal shortage worse than any other country, and still suffers.

Lack of Coal Basis of Problems.

The question is like a magic circle, you go round and round all the prob-lems which are causing strikes throughout the country—dear living, lack of raw materials, transports, dear foreign money, and you always get back to coal. Without coal there are no industries, without industries there are no exports, without exports there is no money. And so it goes on. Discontent with economic conditions is general, yet Italy has no coal at home and no transports to go and fetch it from America, where she could get it cheaper than anywhere else.

War Shipbuilding Loss Is Billion and Half

Washington.—The United States will have to write off on its books a loss of approximately \$1,500,000,000 on account of its merchant shipbuilding program. It was said by congressmen fa-miliar with the merchant ma-rine problems that confronted this country at the beginning of the war, and the herculean efforts made by the government during the war to supply the needed ships.

"Had the war lasted another year the advantages and ben-efits of this wonderful effort and vast outlay of money would have been clearly apparent to all," commented Representative Alexander, former chairman of the house merchant marine committee.

Alexander is assisting in shap-ing a permanent national mer-chant shipping policy and in fashioning legislation that will guide the country in its future handling of the great fleet of merchant ships it now owns and may continue to own for some years to come.

VISIT ROME'S RUINS BY AIR

Italian Navy Establishes Dirigible
Service of Aircraft for Use
Daily.

Rome.—American tourists may here-after visit Roman ruins—the Coliseum, Forum, Pantheon, Caraballa baths and the basilica of Constantine, St. Peter's and other Roman gems, not in anti-quated horse-drawn carriages, but in airships. The Italian navy has estab-lished a commercial dirigible service for visiting Rome and its environs from the air. The venture has met with complete success, for daily the aircraft are filled to capacity. The cor-respondent of the Associated Press viewed Rome from the Italian navy's dirigible M-1.

DEMAND FOR RECEIVERS IS PLANNED IN OHIO

AUTHORITIES PREPARE FIRST
STEP IN CAMPAIGN TO END
FOOD PROFITEERING.

State Foremost in Attack on Increased
Prices—Aid of Federal Court To Be
Invoked if Trail of the Alleged Trust
Crosses the Border.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus, Ohio.—As Ohio followed the example of Hamilton county and called upon law-enforcement agencies to undertake the task of dealing with alleged criminal profiteering, in turn it is the hope of Ohioans that the nation may follow the Buckeye state. Ac-tion of this sort will be recommended if trails are found to be crossing state lines, as may be expected when the in-quiries are well under way. In the movement toward the criminal and civil law, Ohio holds first position, ac-knowledgment of this fact being na-tion-wide in its scope. Nor is the Ohio movement limited to the matter of food prices alone, as it comprehends all unwarranted increases in the things that enter into public consumption as well. So far as Ohio is concerned, the best opportunity for action is believed to lie in the quo warranta provisions of the law.

The criminal statutes are difficult to put into operation, and the jailing of one man in a company hardly will prove to be a solvent for evil prac-tices, it is said, but a way is provided if receivers be named for offending companies and their affairs liquidat-ed. Through the Supreme Court prompt action is possible, if evidence is adequate. The first inquiry will af-fect commission men and cold storage warehouses, it is stated at the capital. "Terrorism" in business is one of the first evils at which it is expected the arm of the law will strike. Evi-dence may be furnished to grand juries of the alleged practice of deal-ers who prevent the producer dealing directly with the consumer. An in-stance is seen in the purchase of but-ter and eggs. Urban dwellers who have gone to the rural sections to buy their own produce have been aston-ish-ed to learn that a legitimate trans-action must be carried on with as much secrecy as smuggling or boot-legging. Inquiry developed the same response in each instance. The pur-chaser of produce for personal use has been told that the producer had been warned to sell only to the reg-ular dealer.

Owners of Food To Be Named.

Cincinnati, O.—Members of the Hamilton County Grand Jury, engaged in the investigation of the high price of food, will be assisted this week by Charles M. Williams, of the State Dairy and Food Commission. Mr. Wil-liams will be requested by Prosecutor Louis Cappelletto to check up the cold storage situation, to tell the jury just what food has been in cold storage since January 1, the purpose of keep-ing it in storage and the names of the owners of the food. Reports which cold storage houses made to the State Commission were placed in the hands of the jury by Chief Inspector Gault several days ago, it is said. The grand jury will resume its tour of inspection. During the present week it is expected the jurors will visit large cold storage plants where meats are stored.

Fleet Passes Through Panama Canal.

Aboard the Flagship U. S. S. New Mexico.—The Pacific fleet under the command of Admiral Rodman is float-ing in Pacific waters. Six dread-naughts, led by the flagship New Mex-ico, successfully negotiated the Pan-ama Canal—the largest ships that ever have passed through this waterway. The average time of passage for each warship from Colon to Balboa was 10 hours, eliminating anchorage time in Gatun Lake. "This is the biggest event in the history of the canal," said Governor Chester Harding, of the Canal Zone, after the feat had been accomplished. "These dreadnaughts are the largest ships and this is the largest fleet ever to pass through the canal."

Flames Sweeping Famous Island.

Kauai, Mich.—Big Summer Is-land, a famous resort of 2,500 acres, lying 40 miles out in Lake Superior, off Escanaba, is being swept by forest fires. Northern Michigan fire wardens, their hands full coping with fires on the main land, have been unable to send any help to the island. Despite the rains of the last day or two, Chief Forest Warden Pearson states that the fire menace in Michigan never has been more acute than it is now. A blazing sun and hot and dry winds are drying up the land, starting many fires.

Race Riot Begun in Chicago.

Chicago.—A series of riots in the negro district resulted in the drowning of one negro, the reported drowning of a white man, probable fatal injury of another negro, the wounding of a policeman and injury to a score of whites and blacks. Police said they had the situation under control.

Four Killed When Car Strikes Auto.
Cleveland, O.—An entire family of four was killed when their automobile was struck by an interurban car and ground to pieces, at North Olmstead.

No More War Flour Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war
high standard of quality

Once Tried - - - Always Used